FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

*Middle East & North Africa*

*Vol V No 196* *9 October 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO's 'Arafat Visits Turkey, GDR, Returns to Beirut A 1
Arrival in Ankara [VOP] A 1
Departure for GDR A 1
Return to Beirut [VOP] A 1
Fatah's Abu Jihad Receives Iran's Tabataba'i [VOP] A 2
PLO's Qaddumi Opposes Dialog With Israelis A 2
Arrives in France [VOP] A 3
Kuwaiti Paper Says Next PNC Session To Be Held in January A 3
Fatah Official Az-Za'mun Rejects Jesse Jackson Proposal A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Says Meeting With Iran's Yazdi Positive C 1

KUWAIT

Crude Oil Price Increase Effective 1 Oct C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Minister Denies Halt Planned in Increased Oil Production C 1
Lebanese Prime Minister al-Huss Arrives for Talks C 1
Agreement on Summit C 2
Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam Arrives in Jidda C 2
Meets Prince Fahd C 2
Ends Visit C 3
PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum Arrives in Jidda C 3

UAE

President Returns from Arab, European Tour 6 Oct C 3

YAR

Joint Council Meeting Reviews Talks With PDRY Prime Minister C 3

EGYPT

Parade Marking Sixth Anniversary of October War Covered D 1
As-Sadat Attends Youth Ministry Celebration D 2
As-Sadat Inaugurates New Public Library Building D 3
As-Sadat Attends Arts Day Celebration, Delivers Speech D 4
Canadian Envoy Stanfield Arrives for Talks 6 Oct D 5
Meets With Khalil D 5
U.S. Replacing Soviet Turbines in High Dam D 6

JORDAN

King Husayn Returns to Amman From UN Visit 6 Oct F 1
King Husayn Addresses Cabinet Meeting 8 Oct F 1

LEBANON

Iranian Vice Prime Minister Tabataba'i Arrives in Beirut G 1
Arrival Statement G 1
Meeting With Ulema G 1
Meeting With Sarkis, Al-Huss G 2
Comment on Imam as-Sadr G 3
'Isolationists' Fire on Tabataba'i G 3
Al-Huss Leaves for Jidda, Makes Statement G 3
Butrus Returns From New York, Comments on U.S. Plan G 3
ADF Says Forces Being Replaced, Not Withdrawn G 4
PLO Reportedly To Withdraw Artillery From Some 'Sensitive' Areas G 4
Palestinian, Syrian Forces Open Fire in Beirut [VOL] G 4
Phalangists Set Up Roadblock in Northern Area G 5
ADF Command Statement G 5
Voice of Hope Denies Shab'a Headman Kidnaped G 5

SYRIA

Iranian Spokesman Tabataba'i Arrives on Visit 4 Oct H 1
Meeting With Al-Asad H 1
Meeting With Khaddam H 2
Second Round of Talks H 2
Meeting With Grand Mufti H 2
Press Conference H 3
Fighters Down Israeli Reconnaissance Plane H 5
National Progressive Front Committee Meets 7 Oct H 5
Envoy to Kuwaiti, Bahraini Amirs Returns 7 Oct H 6
TISHRIN: Homefront Situation Reassuring H 6

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Festival on 'Revenge Day' I 1
Economic Impact of Soviet Arms Purchases Assessed I 4

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharan Fighters Destroy Two Moroccan Posts I 4
SDAR, Moroccan Reportage on Smara Fighting I 4
Offensive Launched I 4
Saharan Communique I 5
SDAR Statement I 5
Moroccan Information Ministry Statement I 5
Further Moroccan Report I 6
Newsmen Offered Smara Tour I 6

ISRAEL

7 Oct Cabinet Decision on Sinai Supervision Reported N 1
Further Details N 1
Dayan on Arrangements N 2
Dayan Gives News Conference, Departs for Strasbourg N 3
Begin Seeks Carter's Intervention on Oil Issue N 4
Air Force Commander Comments on Missing RPV N 4

IRAN

Bazargan Speaks to Nation About Councils R 1
Bazargan Urges Khorasan Officials to Purge Civil Service R 3
Tehran Carries Discussion About Velayat-e Faqih R 4
Ayatollah Speaks About Councils, Arabs, Human Rights R 9
Khomeyni Demands Discipline in Armed Forces R 10
Ministers, Others Discuss Security, Welfare With Khomeyni R 11
Khomeyni Upbraids Shah's Imported Democracy R 11
Khomeyni Speaks to Slumdwellers About Revolution R 12
Defense Minister Outlines Army Purge, Role R 13
New Oil Minister Appeals to Workers for Cooperation R 14
Khomeyni Envoy on NIOC, Hamadan Court R 15
Finance Minister Reports on OPEC, IMF Meetings R 16
Tehran Reports Appointment of New Bank Directors R 16
KUNA: Planned Yazdi Visit to Gulf Countries Denied R 16
TANJUG Reports Pipeline Explosion, Microwave Tower Attacks R 17
Council Approves Additional Constitutional Article R 17
Tudeh Party Statement Urges End to Kordestan Fighting [BAMDAD 27 Sep] R 17
Tehran Commentary Attacks Dependence on West R 20
Time Bomb Explodes in Khorramshahr Bazaar R 21

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Amin Welcomes Brezhnev's Berlin Speech on Troop Withdrawal S 1
Antigovernment Revolts Reported in Several Districts S 1
SNA Cites Rebel Spokesman on Fighting Around Gardez S 2
Amin Reduces Sentences of Three Persons S 2
Minister Reports Difficulties in Party Control Commission S 2
Amin Chairs Meeting of Council of Ministers 7 Oct S 3

INDIA

Subramaniam: Plans to Manufacture Atom Bomb Conditional S 3
ISI: Defense Talks in Moscow End Fruitfully S 4
Afghanistan To Receive Aid for Industrial Estates S 4
CPI Led Kerala State Government Resigns 7 Oct S 4
President Signs Preventive Detention Law 5 Oct S 4
Gandhi, Others Criticize Preventive Detention Ordinance S 5

PAKISTAN


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Political Parties Oppose Postponement of Election | S | 5 |
| AFP: Pakistan TIMES Urges President Haq To Stay in Power | S | 6 |
| PNA Chief Calls on President Haq Again 6 October | S | 6 |
| Leaders Urge Haq to Postpone 17 November Polls | S | 6 |
| Bhutto's PPP Willing To Go to Polls Without Campaign | S | 7 |
| Details Given on New Election Procedures | S | 7 |
| Election Commission Announces New Deadlines | S | 8 |
| Haw Says Elections May Not Be Held on Nov | S | 9 |

PLO'S 'ARAFAT VISITS TURKEY, GDR, RETURNS TO BEIRUT

Arrival in Ankara

JN051145 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 5 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Ankara this morning on a 24-hour visit to Turkey. This is brother Abu 'Ammar's first official visit to Turkey. The PLO Executive Committee chairman will be Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's guest. The two sides will hold two round of talks on bilateral relations, the Middle East situation and developments in the Palestinian issue.

Brother Abu 'Ammar and his accompanying delegation were received at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State Hikmet Cetin. They boarded a helicopter for the prime minister's residence to hold talks with him.

Departure for GDR

JN061139 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Ankara, 6 October--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the delegation accompanying him left for the GDR this morning following a 1-day visit to Turkey. Mr 'Arafat, who arrived here yesterday, held a series of discussions with Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit on the situation in the Arab area and Palestinian-Turkish relations and ways to develop them.

At a press conference prior to 'Arafat's departure from the Turkish capital, the PLO official spokesman said that the discussions were positive. An atmosphere of understanding and fraternal relations prevailed during the talks, he added. He praised the positive role played by Turkey in support of the Palestinian revolution.

The Palestinian official reiterated the PLO's rejection of the treaty of humiliation and treason concluded between the Egyptian ruler and the Zionist enemy. He said that Palestinian efforts will be exerted to end this treasonous treaty.

Return to Beirut

JN090653 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar returned to Beirut from Damascus yesterday evening. Abu 'Ammar and the accompanying delegation arrived in Damascus from the GDR on board a special Interflug plane after participating in the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

Before leaving Berlin yesterday, brother Abu 'Ammar met with the Arab ambassadors accredited to the GDR at the PLO office in East Berlin. On Sunday evening brother Abu 'Ammar attended a reception held by State Council Chairman Comrade Erich Honecker. During the reception, brother Abu 'Ammar met with the leaders of the socialist countries, including Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also received Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure at his residence and discussed Palestinian-Guinean relations.

On Sunday, brother Abu 'Ammar received Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, with whom he discussed the latest developments in the area.

FATAH'S ABU JIHAD RECEIVES IRAN'S TABATABA'I

JN081349 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 8 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad, member of the Fatah Central Committee and of the Al-'Asifah forces General Command, received Iranian Vice Prime Minister and government spokesman, Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was attended by Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, Fatah Central Committee member; Brig Gen Abu al-Walid Palestinian resistance Central Operations Office chief; the Iranian charge d'affaires and a Palestinian official from the Tehran PLO office.

Dr Tabataba'i conveyed a message to the Palestinian resistance and its leadership from Khomeyni. Our correspondent has learned that talks between the two sides dealt with the situation in southern Lebanon, as the Iranian Government is eager to help remedy the situation. Iran considers this a basic duty.

Following the meeting Dr Tabataba'i said the discussions were frank and fruitful. Agreement was reached on the subjects discussed: the southern Lebanon issue, the Palestinian problem and the situation in the occupied territories.

Brother Abu Jihad said relations between the Palestinian and Iranian revolutions were reviewed. The nature of Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon, the conspiracy against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, and developments in the Palestinian issue on the local and international levels were also discussed, he added.

PLO'S QADDUMI OPPOSES DIALOG WITH ISRAELIS

JN061014 Doha QNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 6 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 6 October--Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, has declared the PLO's support for an Arab summit conference to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon. He expressed the hope that the conference would achieve reasonable solutions for the Lebanese crisis.

In a statement published by the Kuwait AL-ANBA' today, Qaddumi, who is currently in New York, asserted that he expects the Arab foreign ministers conference, scheduled to be held in Tunis on 20 October, or the projected summit conference to find ways and means to halt the Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon, to achieve national reconciliation and to maintain Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Qaddumi opposed any dialog with the Israelis, adding that "the PLO will not hold any dialog with the aggressors who occupy our land."

Qaddumi denied the existence of any direct or indirect dialog with the United States. He pointed to the PLO's dialog with black Americans, however, confirming that such contacts are useful. He expressed his appreciation for the sympathy shown by the black Americans.

Qaddumi said he does not expect any change in U.S. policy during the upcoming U.S. elections. He also denied knowledge of UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim's plan to solve the Middle East problem within the UN framework.

Qaddumi concluded his statement by alluding to the recent reports on the setting up of a federation [wahdah fidaraliyah] between the Palestinians and Jordan. He said this issue has not been discussed between the Palestinian and Jordanian sides, but he added: "Our dialog is developing day by day, and the Palestine National Council's decision in this regard is clear--namely, to build an independent Palestinian state on any part of Palestinian soil to be liberated."

Arrives in France

JN081142 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 8 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu al-Luft, head of the PLO Political Department, arrived in Paris last night on a visit to France which will last several days. He will hold talks with high-ranking French officials on the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and the current Middle East situation.

KUWAITI PAPER SAYS NEXT PNC SESSION TO BE HELD IN JANUARY

JN090954 Doha QNA in Arabic 0855 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 9 October--In a dispatch from Damascus, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS today said that the Palestine National Council [PNC] will hold its 15th session in January. The paper quoted Palestinian sources in the Syrian capital as saying that the PNC will discuss PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's recent political moves, particularly with countries of the Socialist International sphere. The sources added that the next PNC session will discuss expanding the PLO Executive Committee membership after the issue of the PFLP and the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front has been settled. The paper expects the election of a new PLO Executive Committee to take place at the next PNC session.

FATAH OFFICIAL AZ-ZA'NUN REJECTS JESSE JACKSON PROPOSAL

JN090958 Doha QNA in Arabic 0857 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Salim az-Za'nun, Fatah Central Committee member and Fatah representative in Kuwait and the Gulf, has rejected Jesse Jackson's proposals that the PLO halt its armed struggle. In an article in the newspaper AL-QABAS, Az-Za'nun says: We refuse to halt fedayeen activities, because people whose homeland has been occupied have the right to struggle to regain it. He adds: The struggle of the U.S. blacks differs from our struggle because they are on U.S. soil and enjoy full rights, while the Zionist enemy uses all kinds of destructive weapons against the Palestinian people and destroys their homes.

Az-Za'nun says he does not believe Jackson's visit to the area was part of U.S. strategy in the area. He adds: It would be an overstatement to say that this visit was planned by official U.S. policymakers. Az-Za'nun says: In any case, the Palestinian revolution is eager to break through the wall Israel has built around the American people.

Az-Za'nun criticized some Arab writers who misunderstood Abu 'Ammar's recent statements on the "Jericho state." He said: The Israeli prime minister understood the meaning of these statements. That's why he immediately rejected them when he said that Israel will not agree to a new government in the West Bank. Az-Za'nun added: What Israeli leaders fear most is any kind of dialog or contacts beteeen the Palestinian and American people.

## BAHRAIN

### FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS MEETING WITH IRAN'S YAZDI POSITIVE

JN051404 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1315 GMT 5 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 5 October--Bahraini Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah has said that his meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi in New York 2 days ago was frank and positive and will lead to a better understanding between the two countries. In a statement published in the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR today, the Bahraini minister said that he exchanged views with Dr Yazdi and conveyed to him Bahrain's feelings in regard to statements voiced by some persons in Iran. He added: I stress that there is agreement that disputes between any two states in the region will not serve the interests of their people but the interests of the states which do not want stability in the Gulf.

In regard to the recent incidents in Bahrain, the minister said that there is nothing which can be called an incident. He described what happened as resembling events in any other area in the Gulf. He touched on the Omani plan for the Gulf region and said: The Bahraini Government is studying the plan and will declare its opinion soon. He added that the plan must be subject to the agreement of the Gulf states if it is to succeed.

## KUWAIT

### CRUDE OIL PRICE INCREASE EFFECTIVE 1 OCT

JN091010 Doha QNA in Arabic 1005 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 9 October--Kuwait has decided to increase the price of its crude oil by $1.94 a barrel. This decision will be retroactive to 1 October. This was stated by a responsible Kuwaiti Oil Ministry source to the QNA correspondent in Kuwait today. The Kuwaiti source added that the new price increase is 10 percent. This decision is in harmony with OPEC resolutions which gave OPEC members the right to increase oil prices according to the circumstances and situation of the world oil market. The previous price for 1 barrel of Kuwaiti crude oil was $19.49 and the new price is $21.43 per barrel.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### MINISTER DENIES HALT PLANNED IN INCREASED OIL PRODUCTION

LD081158 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani has denied foreign press reports that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has decided to stop--in 3 months time--the increase in oil production that it had announced in order to meet world demand. He said that the reports are completely unfounded and that the kingdom has taken no decision in this respect.

### LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD062157 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1825 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Jidda, 6 Oct--Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has stated that his visit to the kingdom is for the purpose of talking with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince, about the summit conference which Lebanon had asked it to convene to tackle the issue of southern Lebanon.

In a press statement on arrival in Jidda this evening, Dr al-Huss said that the discussion also will deal with special arrangements for the summit so as to insure its success. This is through the Arab League. The talks also will deal with the time and the place of the conference. Dr al-Huss added that he will put forward the Lebanese view on this summit to his highness the regent. Dr al-Huss stated that the kingdom is in a position that will enable it to support Lebanon to the greatest extent in view of its status and potential in Arab and international circles.

The Lebanese prime minister renewed the call to fraternal Arab states to assist the Lebanese authorities in achieving the solutions which it is proposing in order to solve its current problems. He said: We hope that the attitudes of the Arab states will be transformed into practical stands that will help Lebanon out of its dilemma. He added: During our diplomatic contacts and through the talks with all officials in the Arab states we have encountered every response.

Agreement on Summit

NC071535 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Oct 79 NC

[Text] An initial result of the Lebanese-Saudi talks was that Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz agreed to the convening of an urgent Arab summit conference to discuss the issue of southern Lebanon. Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss will return to Beirut at 1800 today.

Prime Minister al-Huss described the results of the talks with Prince Fahd, which ended in Jidda this afternoon, as positive. He said that he received complete cooperation and understanding from his highness concerning the Lebanese issue and the Arab summit proposed by Lebanon to deal with the situation in the south. Prime Minister al-Huss added that Saudi Arabia has no objection to convening the proposed summit soon. It was felt that it should be held after the pilgrimage season. Prime Minister al-Huss gathered that the summit conference would take place the first half of November. As for the venue of the summit conference, Prime Minister al-Huss said that this will be decided in consultation among the Arab states. He said that Tunis was one of the Arab capitals suggested for the summit, because the Arab League headquarters is located there.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM ARRIVES IN JIDDA

LD080912 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Jidda, 8 October--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Jidda this morning on a short visit to the kingdom. He was welcomed at the airport by Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ath-Thunayyan, Foreign Minister undersecretary; Salim Sunbul, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and Lt Gen Mansur ash-Shu'aybi, commander of the western region.

Meets Prince Fahd

LD081550 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The regent, Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, at 1330 today received at the royal cabinet in Jidda 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The meeting was attended by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ath-Thunayyan. Khaddam arrived in the kingdom this morning on a brief visit.

Khaddam Visit

LD082102 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1826 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy premier and foreign minister, left Jidda this evening for home after a brief visit to the kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ath-Thunayyan, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry; Mansur ash-Shu'aybi, commander of the western region; Maitre Salim Sunbul, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and by a representative of the royal protocol office.

PNC CHAIRMAN KHALID AL-FAHUM ARRIVES IN JIDDA

LD082104 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1850 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--This evening Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, arrived in Jidda on a visit to the kingdom. He was received at the airport by Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sudayri, deputy amir of Jidda; Gen Mansur ash-Shu'aybi, commander of the western region; and Maj Gen 'Ali al-Mash'uf, police director of Mecca Province.

UAE

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM ARAB, EUROPEAN TOUR 6 OCT

JN062103 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1910 GMT 6 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 October--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan returned here this evening at the end of a visit to several Arab and European countries. The UAE president began his tour in late August, when he visited Libya, Geneva, Morocco and West Germany. While en route for home, the UAE president made a short stopover at the Vienna airport today, where he met with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. The two sides discussed the situation in the Arab area and international issues, particularly the energy issue.

YAR

JOINT COUNCIL MEETING WITH PDRY PRIME MINISTER REVIEWS TALKS

JN071420 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Oct 79 JN

[Text] The Consultative Council and the Council of Ministers held a joint meeting at the building of the armed forces' general command this morning. Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, presided over the meeting. During the meeting the two councils reviewed the meetings that took place in San'a' between the officials of the two parts of Yemen, after which a joint statement was signed and issued by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the southern part of the homeland. The two councils expressed their satisfaction with the meetings' positive results. They also expressed their deep appreciation for the constructive national spirit enjoyed by the two leaders during their deliberations, which were undertaken in order to reunite the Yemeni people and territory in response to the Yemeni people's desire. The leader president gave all responsible quarters instructions to achieve the highest degree of coordination between the two parts of Yemen in the fields defined by the statement and to put this into effect at once. The meeting lasted about 2 hours.

PARADE MARKING SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER WAR COVERED

NC060949 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 0848 GMT on 6 October, after linking up with other Egyptian transmitters, begins a live relay from Cairo of the military parade that is being held on the sixth anniversary of the October War. At 0855 GMT, the announcer says that senior Egyptian statesmen and armed forces officers, as well as large crowds of people, are gathered in the square in front of the tomb of the unknown soldier. At 0901 GMT, President as-Sadat, Vice President Mubarak and Defense Minister 'Ali arrive, and President as-Sadat takes his place on the main platform. At 0905 GMT, the Egyptian national anthem is played and a reading from the Koran begins.

At 0908 GMT, General 'Ali begins to deliver an address in which he notes that today, 6 October, is an important day: Six years ago, the Arab nation restored its dignity when the armed forces, under As-Sadat, fought the most glorious of battles. 'Ali says that As-Sadat's three goals of the October War--the political goal, the military goal and the third goal of achieving peace--have been achieved. He says that Israel became convinced of its mistaken view of the danger to its security, and notes that As-Sadat's efforts have made 1979 a year that witnessed the birth of two prominent events: the signing of the peace agreement and the talks on autonomy.

'Ali notes the signing of the first arms agreement with the United States, and says that within the framework of weapons diversification Egypt will soon see the first products of the Arab Industrialization Organization. He says that the military parade will indicate that the armed forces have defied challenges in armaments efforts and have succeeded in making various old weapons usable. He closes by noting that the October War made peace a reality and that the armed forces are proud that they have made this day a prominent date in history. 'Ali's speech ends at 0919 GMT.

At 0921 GMT, President as-Sadat lays flowers at the tomb of the unknown soldier and says a short prayer. A salute for the martyr is then played.

As-Sadat then returns to the platform and at 0928 GMT the parade leader asks for permission to begin the parade, which As-Sadat gives him.

The military parade begins at 0933 GMT.

The Cairo Radio announcer notes that a group of flagbearers is now marching past the reviewing platform, and that the first flags are those of the three branches of the Egyptian Armed Forces. The announcer says that this year's honor guard was drawn from the various military colleges. This group is then followed by members of the armed forces, by military police motorcyclists, by a cavalry group, and by a group of horsemen.

At 0946 GMT, a symbolic group from the Camel Corps marches past. The military bands then herald the arrival of cadets from the various military colleges who march past. At 0955 GMT, groups of paratroopers and shock troops march past.

At 1000 GMT, M-80 and Gazelle helicopters fly over the parade grounds. Then symbolic units of the border guards, using vehicles of joint Egyptian-U.S. production, roll past the reviewing stand. Then a formation of Sea King helicopters fly over the parade, followed by a formation of M-60 helicopters. On the ground, M-113 armored vehicles of joint Egyptian-U.S. production equipped with two antitank missiles roll past the reviewing stand.

At 1008 GMT, Ilyushin-14's and L-29 Czechoslovak training planes fly over the parade. The announcer notes that these were used by Egyptian airmen during the October War. At 1013 GMT, Antonov-12's and C-130's fly over the parade grounds as antitank vehicles roll by the reviewing stand. Then Ilyushin-28's--which, the announcer says, are still being used effectively despite their old age--and TU-16's escorted by MIG-21's fly over the reviewing stand.

At 1017 GMT, the announcer says that MIG-17's are now flying over the reviewing stand followed by Sukhoy-7's. A symbolic unit of field artillery passes at 1021 GMT, with MIG-21's roaring overhead. At 1023 GMT, Mirages fly over the parade followed by Chinese-supplied MIG-19's, while at the same time 122-mm and 130-mm long-range artillery pass the reviewing stand. At 1025 GMT, the U.S.-supplied Phantoms fly over the reviewing stand, while antitank missiles produced by Egyptian hands in the Arab Industrialization Organization pass the reviewing stand. These are followed by British Swingfire missiles on jeeps produced by the Arab Industrialization Organization in cooperation with the British.

The announcer then notes that more missiles--unspecified--are passing the reviewing stand followed by units of military engineers and artillery men at 1034 GMT. At 1039 GMT, a unit from the naval forces march past. At 1043 GMT, men of the air defense units march past with SAM-7's. The announcer notes that for first time, a complete unit of French Crotale missiles has passed the reviewing stand while at the same time U.S. Phantoms fly overhead. SAM-3's pass the stand next followed by SAM-2's. Another kind of missile passes while at the same time another formation of U.S. Phantoms flies overhead. SAM-6's, which the announcer says are considered the most modern antiaircraft weapons, then pass.

The military parade ends at 1050 GMT with the playing of the national anthem. President as-Sadat, in his uniform as armed forces commander-in-chief, leaves the parade grounds without giving a speech at 1054 GMT as broadcasting is resumed from the studios.

AS-SADAT ATTENDS YOUTH MINISTRY CELEBRATION

NC072131 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1843 GMT on 7 October hooks up with Cairo stadium to relay live the proceedings of the celebration which the Youth Ministry is holding on the anniversary of the October victories. The celebration is already in progress. The military band plays a song hailing Egypt and its leader. According to the announcer, various groups of youth and veteran soldiers perform exercises depicting various aspects of Egyptian history and Egyptian modern-day life. This is followed by athletic and acrobatic demonstrations.

Workers then staged a parade under the slogan: "Development, Reconstruction and Prosperity." The youth then sing a song expressing unity of ranks for the sake of Egypt and its prosperity. The Egyptian flag is then raised in the air by a balloon. Various youth groups begin leaving the stadium at 1958 GMT. Other youth groups then begin popular artistic exhibitions from various provinces.

An unidentified speaker delivers a 3-minute speech at 2018 GMT praising the Egyptian Armed Forces saying: Six years ago, our army crossed with us from our land to our land. This was no miracle, but the result of will and determination. The flag of Egypt flew high over the eastern bank. Because we believe in peace, our leader embarked on his daring initiative.

He paid his visit to Jerusalem carrying out the mission of peace and heralding that the era of wars has ended, starting the era of peace and freedom.

After the speech, at 2021 GMT members of the armed forces stage a parade inside the stadium demonstrating their struggle in the October War. They carry out mock raids and occupation operations, while the muezzin chants the call to prayer. They then parade in the stadium demonstrating their victory. Standardbearers carrying a photograph of As-Sadat then enter the parade ground. Symbolic naval forces join the parade and white doves are released in the air. After this, the youth parade the stadium as planes overfly the grounds. Torchbearers of the peace festival join in to carry out athletic exercises and various physical demonstrations. All the youth groups then take up position to greet the martyrs to the accompaniment of the national songs "Bismillah", "Misr Misr Ummuna" and "Allah Wa Akbar." The military bands then play the bugle call while soldiers lay wreaths on the martyrs monument.

A song entitled "Egypt Is Our Mother" is then played, followed by the national anthem. As-Sadat leaves the stadium at 2113 GMT and the relay ends at 2116 GMT.

AS-SADAT INAUGURATES NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING

NC081330 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Oct 79 NC

[Text] At noon today President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat inaugurated the new building housing the public library and national archives in the Nile corniche. He was accompanied by Mrs Jihan as-Sadat. This occasion marks the beginning of the Art Day celebrations. His excellency unveiled the memorial plaque at the entrance of the building. The president then inspected the various halls and visited the Holy Koran Exhibition Hall, which includes samples of the papyrus written in Arabic and Greek and dating to the first century Hegira. The hall also includes a copy of the holy Koran, the outside of which is covered with 1 ton of sapphires, silver and gold. The president also inspected the halls in the building allocated for music and arts.

Vice President Husni Mubarak, Deputy Prime Minister Fikri Makram 'Ubayd and Minister of State for the Presidency and Information and Culture supervisor Mansur Hasan, chief of the president's office Hasan Kamil and Awqaf Minister 'Abd al-Mun'im an-Nimr attended.

At the end of the visit, the president answered a question by the radio correspondent on the connection between the 6 October anniversary and Art Day, saying:

[As-Sadat-- begin recording] We are definitely rebuilding Egypt. We want this structure to depict all this pride we see here. Throughout its history, Egypt has been shouldering and will continue to shoulder a certain responsibility by virtue of the fact that it was the first state and government to be established on the banks of the Nile 7,000 years ago. I am very happy to see all this heritage in the new public library. The method of exhibition at the new public library building was not available to us at the old building. However, we of the old generation were given the opportunity to enjoy culture at the old library building. I have asked Salah and he assured me that there are three reading halls. The worst thing that could disrupt the life of nations would be to have the links of their history broken, separating one era from the other.

I have been assured by Salah and the officials that in this establishment, they are striving to document our history and connect its links. Those with no past have no present and will have no future. We are the richest state in this world in our past, present and future. [end recording]

After the visit to the public library, the president's motorcade went to the Egyptian museum. The president was accompanied by Husni Mubarak. On arrival at the museum, the president was welcomed by Mansur Hasan, Hasan Kamil and the rector of the Egyptian Archeology Authority, Dr Shahatah Adam, and senior officials of the Culture Ministry. The president inaugurated the war and peace relics exhibition. He also saw the mummy of Ramses II which was returned to Egypt after treatment in Paris. During the visit, the president heard an explanation by the rector of the Egyptian Archeology Authority on the history of the relics the president saw.

Asked whether the October War would be recorded as all the Egyptian relics have been recorded, the president said: We must record the October War. However, this matter is left to the experts. He added that the United Nations is now studying several projects to rebuild the museums in Egypt. This he said, must include a project to commemorate the October War. The president added that he was happy with what he saw today.

AS-SADAT ATTENDS ARTS DAY CELEBRATION, DELIVERS SPEECH

NC082030 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1830 GMT on 8 October hooks up with As-Sayyid Darwish Hall at the Arts Academy for a live relay of the celebrations on the occasion of Arts Day. According to the announcer, President as-Sadat is already in the hall, and takes his place at the main platform at 1837 GMT. The master of ceremonies delivers a speech at 1838 GMT welcoming President and Mrs as-Sadat and pointing out that the celebrations began a short while ago when the president laid the foundation stone for the new artists' house. The celebration then begins at 1840 GMT with a recitation from the Koran.

The president of the Arts Academy then speaks at 1846 GMT welcoming the president and the guests. After lauding As-Sadat for his efforts to serve peace and Egypt, the academy's president then praises Mrs as-Sadat's efforts in various fields.

Minister of State for the Presidency Mansur Hasan, who is also the supervisor of information and culture, then delivers a speech welcoming President as-Sadat, whom he describes as the shepherd of art and culture. He expresses his gratitude to the president for honoring art and the artists. He then pledges that the artists will remain loyal to their mission to serve Egypt and the Egyptians.

President as-Sadat then distributes prizes to the winning artists.

After distributing the prizes, As-Sadat takes the microphone at 1930 GMT and delivers a 15-minute speech in which he tells the artists that unlike past Arts Day celebrations, this year Egypt is celebrating the occasion after the will of peace has triumphed and after Egypt was able to lay solid foundations for rebuilding the Egyptian man as well as the country. He says that Egypt is the most ancient state in the world, so ancient that God chose to honor a part of it, Sinai's holy valley in At-Tur. As-Sadat says that Egypt's art is 7,000 years old and that no one has ever inherited an artistic heritage quite like Egypt's.

He says that today Egypt is beginning an upsurge in which art will fully carry out its role. He tells the artists that he wants them to face their responsibilities just as their forefathers did thousands of years ago. He tells them that when they are rebuilding the Egyptian man they must form his conscience. As-Sadat urges the artists to rise up with the Egyptian man to the values of Egypt's sacred soil--the values of strength through justice, patience, faith and the spirit of a single family. As-Sadat says that today he laid the foundation stone of the house of artists, one of two dreams--the other being to rebuild his village of Mit Abu al-Kawm--that God has helped him to realize. He tells the artists that when they carry out their duties, they must return to the spirit of the single family. He says that the small family is with other artists and that the family of Egypt is their great family that, after long endurance, wants to see its dreams realized and hear the most beautiful tunes.

He tells the artists that he wants to meet with them again next year to give an account to the Egyptian people, again reminding them that at this moment of upsurge, art is their responsibility. He says that all the state's actions that discourage art and the spirit of the artists are to end immediately. He notes that he has instructed Mansur Hasan that the artists are to assume the management of all their institutions and that they are to be responsible to the people.

As-Sadat tells the artists that he wants to see new values of love and goodness and a new spirit--the spirit of the family. He closes by urging them to illuminate the road for Egypt's future generations and to make them happy so that the Egyptian people and their institutions will always be strong for the sake of peace.

CANADIAN ENVOY STANFIELD ARRIVES FOR TALKS 6 OCT

NC062105 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1951 GMT 6 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct--Robert Stanfield, the Canadian prime minister's special envoy to the Middle East, arrived in Cairo this evening aboard a private military plane for a 6-day visit to Egypt. During his stay, Stanfield will meet with Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, Deputy Prime Minister for People's Assembly Affairs Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Economic Cooperation Jamal an-Nazir, and Minister of State for Presidential Affairs Mansur Hasan.

Meets With Khalil

NC071415 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1316 GMT 7 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct--This morning Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil received Robert Stanfield, the envoy of the Canadian prime minister, who is currently visiting Egypt.

After the 1½-hour meeting, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that he briefed Mr Stanfield on Egypt's efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East and on Egypt's position on Arab Jerusalem on the basis that it is a part of the West Bank which must be returned to Arab sovereignty. Khalil further expressed Egypt's hope that Canada and the friendly states would carry out an effective role in bolstering the peace efforts and adopt the measures necessary to push these efforts forward.

Mr Stanfield said that he and Mr Mustafa Khalil discussed the question of transferring the Canadian Embassy in Israel as well as the general situation in the Middle East. He said: Dr Mustafa Khalil explained Egypt's position on these issues to me and the Canadian ambassador, who also attended the interview.

Egypt expressed its concern over the transfer of the Canadian Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Asked about the Arab states' reaction to the question of the transfer, Mr Stanfield said: It is no secret that the Arab states' spokesmen have openly declared that they reject this measure and that they consider the transfer of the embassy to be a negative Canadian stand. When the Canadian prime minister realized that this trend was a cause for concern in the Arab states, he asked me to visit these states and communicate their reaction to him. Stanfield said that he will submit a report to the Canadian prime minister and that he will present his own recommendations to him first before revealing them.

Asked if the decision to transfer the embassy was final, Stanfield said: My task is to study the matter and submit my recommendations to the prime minister. I feel that it is my duty to submit a report on the facts I heard and saw in the area. He added: My recommendations in this regard will be true and factual.

Regarding Canada's position on the Middle East process, Mr Stanfield said: The Canadian prime minister asked me to study what Canada can do to achieve a durable and just peace in the area and what measures it must avoid in order not to obstruct the peace efforts. The Canadian envoy said that his country has been interested in the issue for the past 30 years and that it wants the realization of peace.

On the relations between Canada and the Arab states, Mr Stanfield said that he will ask the Canadian prime minister to contribute further toward bolstering the relations between Canada and these states.

On the establishment of a multinational force to replace the UN forces in Sinai, the Canadian envoy said that this question was being debated at the United Nations. He pointed out that Canada played a main role in the peacekeeping force in the area.

Asked if he was going to discuss this question with Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali at their anticipated meeting, Stanfield said: I will not necessarily discuss this matter with him. The peacekeeping operations are decided at the United Nations. I believe that my discussions with the defense minister will center on bilateral relations.

Asked if he will recommend in his report the participation of Canada in the multinational force in Sinai, Stanfield said: Nobody discussed this matter with me. This issue might be discussed with the Canadian Government but we had no time during today's 1-hour meeting to discuss these questions.

U.S. REPLACING SOVIET TURBINES IN HIGH DAM

NC070850 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 7 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct--The newspaper AS-SIYASI says today that the United States is currently manufacturing five new turbines for the high dam to replace the Soviet-made turbines that have become corroded and cracked as a result of defects in the materials used in their manufacture. The electric power output has been reduced as a result of these defects in the Soviet turbines.

KING HUSAYN RETURNS TO AMMAN FROM UN VISIT 6 OCT

JN061451 Amman JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 6 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Amman, 6 October--In God's care and attention, His Majesty King Husayn returned home this afternoon after addressing the international community and the world public through the UN General Assembly.

KING HUSAYN ADDRESSES CABINET MEETING 8 OCT

JN081607 Amman JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 8 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 8 October--His Majesty King Husayn presided over a special cabinet meeting at the prime minister's office at noon today. He made a comprehensive assessment of the political action that he has undertaken from the Baghdad summit conference to the present time, "in light of the meetings and consultations his majesty held with Arab kings and presidents," as well as with a number of nonalined leaders, European officials, the UN secretary general and the leaders of several delegations to the 34th session of the UN General Assembly.

During his 2-hour address, his majesty stressed that Jordan will continue its policy on the Palestinian issue and the Middle East crisis, by acting along two parallel line: First, to act on the basis of the Baghdad summit resolutions and within the framework of Arab solidarity; and second, to carry out intensive action in the international arena and to put forward a constructive and united Arab stand.

The king expressed satisfaction with the increasing international response to Arab demands and rights. This response emerged in the course of his majesty's meetings with nonalined leaders and during his bilateral talks with several leaders from Western Europe, including France, West Germany and Britain--countries that have taken more balanced and improved stands toward the Middle East issue. His majesty stressed Jordan's eagerness to continue its cooperation with the PLO on the international level and to strengthen Arab solidarity in the spirit of the Baghdad summit, in order to develop a unified Arab plan for international action in a way that insures steady progress toward a just and comprehensive peace. Such a peace must take into consideration the need for complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian people's national and legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination on their land.

In the course of his review of the area's situation, his majesty said: Jordan's interest in the Lebanese problem stems from its belief in the unity of Arab destiny and in the need to mobilize Arab efforts to confront the challenges our nation is facing, foremost of which is the challenge of Zionism, which could use the Lebanese crisis to achieve its ambitions of expansion, aggression and the thwarting of Arab strength. He underlined Jordan's concern for Lebanon's territorial integrity, stability and sovereignty and the need for joint Arab action to end this crisis. His majesty discussed the question of future armament and referred to Jordan's diversification of its arms sources in line with the needs of the Jordanian Armed Forces in order to insure their continued capability and effectiveness. His majesty said: The progress we made in the international arena with regard to the Arab cause, particularly the Palestinian cause, was achieved as a result of our united family's awareness, cohesion and confidence in its future. The chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, attended the cabinet meeting.

IRANIAN VICE PRIME MINISTER TABATABA'I ARRIVES IN BEIRUT

NC071040 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Iranian Vice Prime Minister Sadeq Tabataba'i arrived in Beirut at 1100 today. He was met at Beirut International Airport by Acting Prime Minister Dr Nazim al-Qadiri, the Iranian charge d'affaires, and Deputies Mahmud 'Ammar, Rafiq Shahin, Muhammad Yusuf Baydun, Husayn al-Husayni, 'Abd al-Latif Baydun, Yusuf Hammud and J'fari Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan.

Arrival Statement

NC071310 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpts] Iranian Vice Prime Minister Sadeq Tabataba'i arrived in Beirut at 1100 today from Damascus at the invitation of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council. In reply to a question by our correspondent Darwish 'Ammar as to the purpose of his visit to Lebanon, Dr Tabataba'i said: Our talks with Lebanese officials aim at explaining the goals of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Our correspondent posed the following question to the Iranian vice prime minister through his private interpreter: Did you bring any specific plan with you to solve the problem of southern Lebanon? Tabataba'i answered: I do not carry a studied plan for a solution to the problem of southern Lebanon. I think that the problem of southern Lebanon is international, and must be solved with the help of all Muslims.

Meeting With Ulema

LD071911 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] This morning Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, vice prime minister and government spokesman of the Iranian Islamic Republic, arrived in Beirut for a 2-day visit to Lebanon at the end of his earlier visit to Syria. On the issue of Imam Musa as-Sadr, Dr Tabataba'i said there have been no new developments in this regard, adding that Imam as-Sadr had gone to Libya and has not left that country.

Later, Dr Tabataba'i took part in a meeting in the presence of Islamic ulema, religious and political figures and representatives of the Palestine revolution. At the outset of the meeting, Shaykh Shams ad-Din, vice president of the Shi'ite Supreme Assembly of Lebanon, spoke on the various aspects of the Iranian Islamic revolution and the issue of Imam Musa as-Sadr.

Dr Tabataba'i said that the Iranian revolution is a revolution by the oppressed, that above all it aims to create a government for the oppressed, and that it is not interested in becoming involved in conflicts with its neighbors over minor issues. The Iranian Islamic revolution is a revolution which not only threatens no one but wants to rebuild the community of Muslims and, by eliminating sectarian thoughts, to achieve unity in the Islamic community.

Tabataba'i then thanked those present and conveyed messages of greetings addressed to all Lebanese brothers on behalf of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution, and of Engineer Bazargan, Iranian prime minister. He also provided some explanations regarding the Iranian Islamic revolution. He said that the Iranian Kordestan problem is related to the problem in southern Lebanon because in both regions the hands of Zionists are at work, and thus these two issues cannot be considered separately.

The solution lies in the unity of all Muslims in their struggle against Zionism. Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i added: The enemy is trying to give our revolution a sectarian color. I stated categorically that this revolution is limited not only to the Muslims inside Iran, but that it belongs to Muslims throughout the world.

Enemies of Iran's revolution are trying to make out that Iran is planning to export its revolution to Bahrain and Kuwait. The purpose behind this effort is to set up a military bloc in the region against the Iranian Islamic revolution and to open the way for the presence of American troops in the region. In this way they want to limit the worldwide ideology of the revolution of the oppressed, to throw a cordon around it and to prepare the world public for military intervention in the region. This is planned at a time when men and women are struggling side by side in the Iranian revolution.

An informed source at the office of the prime minister told a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent that Sadeq Tabataba'i, vice prime minister and government spokesman, who is now in Lebanon, will also visit Kuwait. The international Islamic news agency has also officially announced in Kuwait today that Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, the Iranian vice prime minister, will visit Kuwait.

Meeting With Sarkis, Al-Huss

NC081331 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Oct 79 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis met this morning with Iranian Vice Prime Minister Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, who was accompanied by the Iranian charge d'affaires. After the meeting, Dr Tabataba'i answered correspondents' questions: [begin recording]

[Question] Is it possible to tell us what subjects you discussed with His Excellency President Sarkis today?

[Tabataba'i] We discussed the issue of southern Lebanon, in general. We expressed our views and the position of the Iranian Government on the issue of southern Lebanon, our view being that this issue is linked with events in Iran. The hand that lights the fire in southern Lebanon is the same one that lights the fire in Kordestan in Iran. The hand that can extinguish this fire is the same hand that must work in Lebanon, Iran and in all the Arab states--that is, with the cooperation of all. We also announced that we support the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the south. [end recording]

Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss received Dr Tabataba'i in his office at 0830 today. He was accompanied by the Iranian charge d'affaires. After the 1-hour meeting, Dr Tabataba'i said: The main topics we discussed with Prime Minister al-Huss were the issue of southern Lebanon, the main points of the Lebanese-Palestinian agreement, and the issues that will be raised at the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

He said: We told Prime Minister al-Huss of Iran's readiness to exert every effort to solve the problem of the south, because the issue of southern Lebanon is that of the Islamic nation, and it is connected with events in Kordestan. I explained to Prime Minister al-Huss the aims and dimensions of the Islamic revolution in Iran. Actually, Prime Minister al-Huss is aware of these aims. Dr Tabataba'i added: The third point we discussed with Prime Minister al-Huss was the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr. We exchanged information on this issue. Iran is interested in the unity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and in freeing it of sectarianism.

He added: In order for peace to return to the south, it is necessary to dispatch the Lebanese Army. As you know, Imam as-Sadr called for the dispatch of the army to the south some 10 years ago and he paid dearly for this stand.

Comment on Imam as-Sadr

NC081335 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 8 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpts] Answering a question about the south after his meeting with President Ilyas Sarkis, the Iranian vice prime minister said: Israel's policy causes further deterioration in the situation. We in Iran fully support the UN forces in the south. On the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr in Libya, he said: It has been confirmed that the imam never left Libya. We still believe that Chairman al-Qadhdhafi is, directly or indirectly, personally responsible for the imam's fate. He also said that efforts are being made to unravel the intricacies of this matter.

Referring to statements made by former Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar, he said: Bakhtiar is not stronger than the shah, otherwise he would not have left Iran.

'Isolationists' Fire on Tabataba'i

LD081314 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In an urgent dispatch from Beirut, a JANA correspondent reports that the isolationist alliance opened fire at brother Sadeq Tabataba'i, Iranian deputy prime minister, as he was leaving the headquarters of the Lebanese Government in Beirut at noon today. The correspondent says Tabataba'i was saved by a high wall of sandbags.

AL-HUSS LEAVES FOR JIDDA, MAKES STATEMENT

NC061433 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss left Beirut International Airport this afternoon at the head of a delegation for an official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for talks with Saudi officials on holding an Arab summit conference. Prior to his departure, the prime minister made a statement in which he said: I am paying this visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to discuss with officials in the fraternal Arab country the question of the Arab summit, which we have called for to tackle the question of southern Lebanon. Naturally, I will discuss with the officials in Saudi Arabia, particularly with His Highness Crown Prince Fahd, all the arrangements necessary to insure the success of the anticipated summit. I will exchange views with Saudi officials on everything connected with the summit. Naturally, I will also review with them our preliminary view on what we shall submit to the summit and on what we expect from it.

BUTRUS RETURNS FROM NEW YORK, COMMENTS ON U.S. PLAN

NC081813 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Oct 79 NC

[Unnamed radio correspondent's 8 October interview with Lebanese Foreign Minister Butrus at the Beirut Airport lounge upon his arrival from New York--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] After the important meetings you held with your counterparts in New York, my question is: In your meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, did you feel that there was a U.S. plan for peace in southern Lebanon? What is this plan?

[Answer] To say that there is a U.S. plan for peace in the south does not correspond with reality. There is an atmosphere at the United Nations and a feeling among many states, led by the United States, that it is necessary and imperative for something to be done in the south and for the card of southern Lebanon to be removed from the international game, as I stated in my speech.

In order to reach such aims, and in response to Lebanon's request, the United States is ready to use its capabilities within the UN framework. Naturally, no plan can succeed or be implemented unless it can meet several conditions, the most important of which are that it be adopted at Lebanon's request and with its approval; that it be within the framework of the United Nations and its resolutions; and that it receives explicit support from all the parties in Lebanon without exception, from the Palestinian resistance without hesitation or resevation, from the fraternal Arab states and from the foreign countries that can play a role in this regard.

[Question] Is it true that you have reached agreement with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on a practical plan to implement the UN resolutions? If so, is there a practical plan to implement these resolutions? And when and how will it take place?

[Answer] There is agreement on the need for implementation. There are clear ideas for measures to implement these resolutions. There is also a sort of executive memorandum for this purpose that is being finalized at present between the responsible UN departments and our mission in New York. When this plan is completed--within the next few days--then the Lebanese Government can approve it.

ADF SAYS FORCES BEING REPLACED, NOT WITHDRAWN

NC081826 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Oct 79 NC

[8 October communique issued by Arab Deterrent Forces Command]

[Text] Some local and international media have carried extensive, detailed reports in the past few days about certain ADF withdrawals from several areas in Lebanon. The ADF Command announces that its forces are currently carrying out a routine rotation of forces, which takes place every 6 months or 1 year. No withdrawals have taken place, and no change has taken place in the positions and tasks assigned to these forces all over Lebanon.

PLO REPORTEDLY TO WITHDRAW ARTILLERY FROM SOME 'SENSITIVE' AREAS

LD080856 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0721 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 8 October--The PLO has decided to withdraw its heavy artillery from some "sensitive" areas in southern Lebanon, Kuwait's AL-QABAS reports, quoting Palestinian sources in Beirut. The paper says that black American leader Jesse Jackson, who recently visited Beirut, persuaded Yasir 'Arafat to take this decision, which has caused a rift within the ranks of the Palestinian resistance. The rejectionist front's detachments have informed the PLO that they will refuse to implement any measure that will weaken the resistance's military capabilities, particularly in southern Lebanon. The paper does not specify the areas from which the Palestinian artillery will be withdrawn.

PALESTINIAN, SYRIAN FORCES OPEN FIRE IN BEIRUT

NC080700 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 8 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpts] At dawn today Syrian and Palestinian forces opened automatic weapons and antitank fire on Al-Jummayzah, Ad-Dabbas, As-Sayfi, Al-Burj and the markets. The firing continued until 0730. Sporadic gunfire is still being heard.

A bomb exploded in Tripoli last night at Ash-Sharq movie theater 15 minutes after the end of the show, causing heavy damage to the theater and adjacent buildings. At 2145 another bomb exploded in front of the Dumit shop in Al-Kurah Square, causing heavy material damage.

In the south, Israeli warplanes continued to fly over the area, especially the eastern central sector and Western Al-Biqa'. Motorized Israel patrols were sighted on the Shab'a farms road in the direction of Mount Hermon. The eastern sector villages came under automatic fire from Palestinian and leftist positions.

PHALANGISTS SET UP ROADBLOCK IN NORTHERN AREA

JN081644 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 8 October--At least seven supporters of former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah were killed this morning when they were fired upon from a roadblock set up by Phalangists along the mountainous Tripoli-Al-'Arz road in northeastern Lebanon. The INA correspondent in northern Lebanon says that 30 Phalangists set up a roadblock in the area and began to open fire on passers-by, most of whom were supporters of Sulayman Franjiyah.

The correspondent says that the Phalangists abducted 60 persons and took them to an unknown destination before the Arab Deterrent Force was able to exercise its control over the area. The INA correspondent says that the situation in the area is tense, and that efforts are currently being undertaken on various levels to contain the situation and to prevent any repercussions.

ADF Command Statement

NC081701 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Oct 79 NC

[8 October Communique issued by the Arab Detterent Forces--ADF--command; read by announcer]

[Text] At 0500 today, an armed group set up a blockade on the road between Al-'Arz and 'Aynata in Dahr al-Qadib at the junction leading southward to Tannurin and Al-'Aqurah. The armed group searched the vehicles that were using this road to move between the north and Al-Biqa', and by 1200 today, they had detained a group of people. Complete information on their indentities and fate is not yet available. ADF forces moved to the area as soon as they heard of the incident and deployed extensive patrols--which, together with the Lebanese security services, are still combing the area in which the abduction took place in an attempt to find the abducters and those abducted.

VOICE OF HOPE DENIES SHAB'A HEADMAN KIDNAPED

NC051230 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpt] The voice of Lebanon Radio and Beirut newspapers have reported that the Shab'a headman, Muhammad Salim az-Zuhayri, had been kidnaped by the Israeli forces. The truth is that the headman is now in the town of Al-'Udaysah in the [words indistinct] area. The headman told our correspondent: I had come in person to see Major Haddad to deny some rumors about me. However, I was not successful in meeting him upon my arrival. Therefore I went to visit an old friend of mine in Al-'Udaysah. He owns the house in which we are staying. He is called Abu 'Adnan Muhammad as-Sayyid. I will meet with Major Haddad today and then return home.

IRANIAN SPOKESMAN TABATABA'I ARRIVES ON VISIT 4 OCT

LD051150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Sadeq Tabataba'i, Iranian vice prime minister and government spokesman, said on his arrival in Damascus last night that statements on Bahrain and Kuwait by unofficial Iranian personalities by no means express the position adopted by the leaders of the Iranian revolution or Iran's official policy.

Sadeq Tabataba'i, who arrived in Damascus last night for an official visit to Syria lasting several days, said in an interview given to the representatives of the press: Iran's foreign policy is based on noninterference in the internal affairs of Arab countries and of countries neighboring Iran. Tabataba'i added that in the course of his stay in Syria he will investigate with the Syrian authorities the misunderstandings caused between certain Arab countries by irresponsible statements of certain Iranians who hold no official position.

Sadeq Tabataba'i then said that his country will not remain indifferent with regard to occupied Jerusalem and that Israel is tantamount to a cancerous tumor in the region which can only be removed by the scalpel of a skillful surgeon. He added that his visit to Syria was also aimed at renewing the invitation to Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian president, to visit Iran.

Meeting With Al-Asad

JN052027 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Oct 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, Iranian vice prime minister and official government spokesman, at 1345 today.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and the Iranian ambassador in Damascus.

Dr Tabataba'i conveyed the greetings of Ayatollah Khomeyni and Iranian Prime Minister Dr Mehdi Bazargan to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad.

The two sides discussed the continuing progress of Iranian-Syrian relations and the latest developments in some Arab Gulf countries. The two sides fully agreed on the need to provide a suitable atmosphere for cooperation among the countries in the area, secure stability in the service of the people in the area and strengthen Arab capabilities to confront Zionist aggression and Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and holy Jerusalem. The two sides also discussed the situation in southern Lebanon and the recurrent Israeli aggressions against southern Lebanon.

Dr Tabataba'i stressed the Iranian Islamic revolution's interest in regard to supporting the Arab nation and standing with it in the same trench against the Camp David conspiracies until Arab objectives of liberating the occupied Arab territories and holy Jerusalem are achieved.

Dr Tabataba'i renewed the invitation of Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Iranian Government to President al-Asad to visit Iran. President al-Asad accepted the invitation. The date will be determined later.

President al-Asad hosted a luncheon in honor of Dr Tabataba'i. The luncheon was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad and the Iranian ambassador in Damascus.

Meeting With Khaddam

JN061306 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Iranian Vice Prime Minister and official government spokesman Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i this morning.

During the meeting the two sides discussed issues of mutual interest to both countries.

Second Round of Talks

LD062232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The second round of talks between Iranian Vice Prime Minister and government spokesman Sadeq Tabataba'i and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam began this morning in Damascus.

The first round of talks took place yesterday and lasted for more than 3 hours, following which the Iranian vice prime minister spoke to our correspondent.

He said: In the course of the meeting, all issues of mutual interest were discussed in detail and the Syrian president conveyed his country's unlimited, unconditional and comprehensive support of the Iranian Islamic revolution.

Tabataba'i added that the President al-Asad had informed him that he had recently sent messages to the leaders of Kuwait and Bahrain, stressing that whatever is instilled by aliens in the minds of the Arab peoples against the Iranian revolution through their propaganda machinery is nothing but accusations; they must remember that the Iranian revolution is in line with the interests of all Muslims and in fact it is the Iranian revolution which has laid the ground for the victory of the Arab nations. Consequently, they should not do anything which would provide a pretext for imperialists and the blood-thirsty elements of the world.

Dr Tabataba'i is to end his visit to Syria tomorrow morning and then go to Lebanon.

Meeting With Grand Mufti

LD062226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from Syria, Sadeq Tabataba'i, the vice prime minister and government spokesman, met and held talks last night with His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Kaftaru, the grand mufti of Syria. During the meeting the grand mufti praised the Iranian revolution, led by Imam Khomeyni, and, stressing the need for Islamic unity, said that there is no difference between the Shi'ite and Sunni but colonialism is trying to create a rift between Muslims.

The grand mufti of Syria suggested the holding of a conference in Iran with the participation of Islamic ulema in order to study the situation in the Islamic world and of Muslims.

He added that the holding of such a conference would be a severe blow to the attempts being made by imperialism and Zionism aimed at creating rifts among Muslims. The report then adds that Tabataba'i promised the grand mufti to raise the matter with Imam Khomeyni on his return. He also invited the grand mufti of Syria to visit Iran as soon as appropriate.

Press Conference

JN061919 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1740 GMT 6 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus, 6 Oct--Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, Iranian vice prime minister and official government spokesman, has praised Syria's stand, under President al-Asad's leadership, in support of the Iranian revolution.

At a press conference here today in the presence of Iranian Ambassador in Damascus Hasan Rohani, members of the information media and Arab and foreign news agency correspondents, Dr Tabataba'i said: Before, during and after the triumph of the Iranian revolution, President Hafiz al-Asad has expressed Syria's readiness to offer assistance and support to this revolution. Dr Tabataba'i added: This is not the first time that President Hafiz al-Asad has stressed Syria's readiness to offer assistance to the Iranian revolution. I still remember my several visits to Damascus before the triumph of the Iranian revolution. I know very well that Syria was an arena for the Iranian revolutionaries who were struggling against the shah's regime and who obtained assistance from the Syrian Government.

The Iranian vice premier praised the existing relations between Syria and the Iranian revolution. He described these relations as fraternal. He added: The shah's regime was a stumbling block to the development of relations between the two countries. However, the Iranian revolution has strengthened our fraternal bilateral relations.

Referring to imperialist and Zionist attempts to distort the Iranian revolution's image, Dr Tabataba'i said: It is not surprising that President al-Asad confronts these conspiracies and highlights the true image of the Iranian revolution. It is also not surprising that President al-Asad says that the Iranian revolution is Syria's revolution and its triumph is a triumph for the Arabs and Muslims against Israel and Zionism.

At the outset of his press conference, Dr Tabataba'i expressed his happiness at the opportunity of holding a press conference outside his country, to talk about the Iranian Islamic revolution. He said: I have been eager to do this, in order to explain the inverted image currently being conveyed about the Iranian revolution. Dr Tabataba'i said: The Iranian revolution is an Islamic revolution, which took place in the interest of the world's dispossessed. He stressed that any attempt to depict the Iranian revolution as that of one sect is a Zionist attempt. Further, any attempt to depict this revolution as a reactionary revolution is an imperialist attempt.

Dr Tabataba'i said: It is correct to say that Islamic principles liberated the Iranian people from the shah's oppression. However, it would not be correct to say that this revolution will bring troubles and hardships to the non-Muslim factions in Iran. Religious factions and others joined the Iranian Islamic revolution, in order to defeat the era of slavery, tyranny and oppression. This proves that this revolution is not in the interest of only one faction in Iran.

The Iranian official then spoke about Iran's foreign policy principles. Dr Tabataba'i said: Iranian foreign policy is based on three principles: an independent internal policy; Iran's unity; and an independent foreign policy.

Dr Tabataba'i stressed that any country that respects and accepts these principles is in fact Iran's friend. "Our relations with any country will be defined by that country's respect of these principles." Dr Tabataba'i said that Iran has no enmity with any people in the world. We will try to be an example for the liberation of all the oppressed people in the world, he added.

Dr Tabataba'i continued: Israel is Iran's primary and principal enemy. This constitutes the cornerstone of Iran's policy. Therefore, it is only natural that Israel acts as our primary enemy and that it tries to destroy this revolution, because it considers it the real danger that threatens it.

Asked about his evaluation of the Iranian revolution's relations with the Arab Gulf countries, Dr Tabataba'i said: The Iranian revolution will not be a threat to any neighbor Arab country or neighbor people. The Iranian revolution has no intention of carrying out campaigns of occupation against neighboring areas.

Dr Tabataba'i said: It is not strange that As-Sadat has launched a vicious campaign against the Iranian revolution. This is because we consider As-Sadat to be the first traitor to betray the Arab revolution and conclude an alliance with Israel. We consider As-Sadat's policy toward Israel as more harmful to the Palestinian revolution than the role of the United States itself, because As-Sadat has allied himself directly with Israel against the other Arab countries.

Dr Tabataba'i denounced Israel's aggression against southern Lebanon. He said: This aggressive policy is considered a continuation of As-Sadat's policy in the area, which will not be restricted to southern Lebanon alone. They are trying to export this phenomenon to the entire area. However, we know that As-Sadat's capitulatory policies have failed and that As-Sadat's end is near.

Asked about the practical measures the Iranian revolution intends to adopt to support southern Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution's struggle against Zionism, Dr Tabataba'i said: It is a fact that Ayatollah Khomeyni volunteered to liberate Palestine 20 years ago, even before the establishment of the PLO. He said: Israel, which represents Zionism, is an ally to the U.S. enemy. Therefore, the Iranian revolution strongly and firmly supports the Palestinian revolution. This position is very well known by brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman.

Dr Tabataba'i stressed that the Iranian revolution is ready to implement practical measures or any steps, regardless of their nature, to liberate Palestine and Jerusalem. He said: Everyone must know that this political policy has cost the Iranian revolution a great deal. However, despite this, the Iranian revolution will continue to remain committed to this line in a principled and firm manner.

In reply to a question about statements made by some Iranian citizens on Bahrain, Iran's stand on the Gulf countries and about whether the Iranian revolution will take measures to put an end to these irresponsible statements, Dr Tabataba'i said: We hope that our friends outside Iran, particularly politicians will distinguish between officials and others in the Iranian revolution. From its inception, the Iranian revolution has granted every Iranian citizen the right to freely express his opinions.

The Iranian Government has its information organs and an official gazette, which expresses the government's opinions. Why then don't foreign and imperialist information organs report what is said by the government and by Ayatollah Khomeyni?

Dr Tabataba'i added: Has Ayatollah Khomeyni ever made such statements? Has the Iranian prime minister, the Iranian foreign minister or other Iranian officials ever adopted such positions? Dr Tabataba'i noted: In fact, they have always made statements to the contrary.

Dr Tabataba'i said that some quarters in the area want to highlight such statements and are giving them undue importance. We believe that such statements are made by certain persons who were hired by imperialists. These parasites' primary objective is to destroy the Iranian revolution and to distort its true image.

Dr Tabataba'i added: These statements are not made by prominent men of religion, who have authority or influence on the Iranian leadership. Dr Tabataba'i said: We cannot pass a death sentence on these individuals, who enjoy no official status, or prohibit them from making statements. But we expect our friends both inside and outside Iran to distinghish among individuals and to ascertain whether a given person enjoys official status and responsibility. If we find that these statements constitute a real danger to Iran, then we will work to prohibit them.

Dr Tabataba'i concluded his press conference by saying that there are many new liberation movements in this area. They are extending and expanding to include southern Africa. These liberation movements have their strong and weak points. We have to emphasize the strong points and eradicate the weak points.

Dr Tabataba'i stressed that the Iranian revolution will firmly confront any enemy attempt to hamper or harm its march.

FIGHTERS DOWN ISRAELI RECONNAISSANCE PLANE

JN071625 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Oct 79 JN

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

At 1453 today, a hostile reconnaissance plane violated Syrian airspace. Our fighter planes shot down this reconnaissance plane in the area of An-Nabk, north of Damascus. Our aircraft returned safely to base.

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE FRONT COMMITTEE MEETS 7 OCT

JN072059 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1820 GMT 7 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 7 Oct--The committee that was formed by a decree from the president of the republic and chairman of the National Progressive Front, which was entrusted with the task of studying suitable formulas to develop the work and responsibilities of the front, met at 1200 today in the front's Central Command building.

At the meeting, various viewpoints were raised on the topics that the committee will discuss and the course of action it will follow. The committee expressed belief in the necessity of contacting and conducting a dialog with the broadest popular and vocational sectors of various capabilities, in order to learn the masses' opinion and to find the best formula by which to bring about further cohesion among the sons of the people and consolidate the National Progressive Front, so that it will embody a strong national unity. The meeting ended at 1500 today.

ENVOY TO KUWAITI, BAHRAINI AMIRS RETURNS 7 OCT

JN072141 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 7 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur returned to Damascus this evening. He visited both Kuwait and Bahrain and delivered messages from President Hafiz al-Asad to the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, and the amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

TISHRIN: HOMEFRONT SITUATION REASSURING

JN050849 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 5 Oct 79 JN

[Text] In its column "Behind the News" and under the headline "Our Homefront Is All Right," the newspaper TISHRIN says: The ordinary citizen cannot be accused of dishonor or defeatism or of joining the Camp David conspiracy against Syria when he demands good quality bread. Had not the citizen been justified, the Central Command statement would not have come to respond to this natural demand.

Criticism of errors is not a denial of achievements or of the genuine and sincere officials who are making sacrifices on all levels. This criticism, rather, is in defense and in support of these officials and their struggle and achievements as well as a clinging to these officials.

TISHRIN adds: The popular response to the Central Command statement indicates that our people's national unity is all right. It shows that the national and pan-Arab cause preoccupies our people first and foremost. This response also indicates that the determination to eradicate errors and the ground on which these errors grow stems from concern for the strength of the homefront and the welfare of the march for building and liberation. It is also inspired by concern for bolstering and consolidating the relationship between the leadership and the masses, strengthening national unity and striking at the attempts of the enemy and evil reaction to exploit some of the people's complaints in order to sow sectarian sedition and rob the Syrian pan-Arab stand of its weight, power, effectiveness and impact.

The political activity initiated by the decisions of the front's Central Command has confirmed that our homefront is all right and that our people and leadership are in one front. Our national unity is still strong and solid rallying around President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership. Good, sincerity and building is the rule while errors, corruption and dereliction are the exception that should end.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES FESTIVAL ON 'REVENGE DAY'

LD081854 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

["Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's Speech at the Great People's Festival in Hatiyat Tagrift"--JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, October 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, stated that the arrogance of that despicable colonist Garciana has been wiped out from Tagrift at the hands of steadfast Libyan mujahidin, who were ready to die rather than give up their rights.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that such solidarity and steadfastness demonstrate that those in the right, no matter how weak they may be, ultimately win.

He stated that the losses which befell the fascist Italian enemy in Hatiyat Tagrift will always be the doom of any aggressor against the peoples. He added: "The steadfastness of our fathers and forefathers is the kind that asserts the struggle of people everywhere".

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, speaking at the great people's festival held yesterday evening in Hatiyat Tagrift on the occasion of 'Revenge Day', said: "We pray for mercy for the martyrs who died for the liberty of the Libyan Arab people, which ultimately leads to the liberty of the entire Arab nation. At the same time we earnestly curse the agressors, the Italians, and all those who betrayed their country."

He affirmed that, in spite of the Libyan people's poverty and their limited resources as opposed to the great numbers and capabilities of the Italian fascists, this people, who were the owners of the land, were able to defeat the mighty enemies, tear off and trample over silk-made Italian flag.

The leader of the revolution pointed out that the Mujahidin (?and the) martyrs of Tagrift did not only fight the Italian Army but also fought armies of traitors. He said that the agents who came to this country under the Italian flag fighting by the side against the country-men and their betrayal of their Arabism, were defeated and cursed by the dead and the living. The treason was over as well as the false glory of the traitors. The money their [as received] received from the Italians for fighting the mujahidin was dried up.

He added that the traitors did not think that this small nation under Italian domination could be victorous one day and erect their martyrs' memorials in the same old battlefield. They did not realize also that they will be cursed by future generations.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that those traitors had joined the side of the Italians because they were short-sighted. They neither believed in victory nor in this people's capability to win over its enemy. As to the mujahidin who believed in victory and in their right over their land and that Tagrift is the land they possessed and were entitled to die on and defend against every aggressor--they are the ones we greet today while we curse the traitors and cowards.

We commemorate and celebrate the 'Revenge Day', the day of victory over the invadors after long years of occupation, the final victory when the Italian colonialist were expelled from Libyan soil, for we want to learn a historic lesson since history repeats itself. The lesson is that whoever sells out his homeland, dignity and freedom cheaply will be cursed by the coming generations, as will be those who followed the same course and joined the ranks of the enemy.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi went on to say that aggression might take place again. Therefore, everyone of us must remind his children that traitors will be cursed, while the martyrs who faced the battle will secure freedom, happiness for their followers.

He went on to say that those who offered their life for freedom during the Tagrift battle are now undoubtedly in heaven. He said the Mujahidin who survived this battle and others deserve to be honoured and respected. They deserve a comfortable life because they fought for our freedom and happiness.

Even in the future we and the future generations will continue to honour those who confronted the enemies and fought not only for their own freedom but for that of others, and for the martyrs who deserve us to pray for them to be granted mercy and forgiveness.

He said: "Throughout our history we shall prove this and teach our future generations never to betray the principles they maintained throughout their history and always to set chase to the traitors and humiliate those who join their ranks. He said that on this occasion there were some surviving traitors who felt the (?shame) of having sympathized with the traitors who sold out their homeland and joined the enemy. On the other hand there were others who on the same occasion felt proud and dignified because they had stood by the heroes who sacrificed their lives on the soil of Tagrift and are now in heaven and enjoy dignity, respect and pride.

Colonel Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi continued: "When we commemorate the mujahidin to pay our respects to them, and when we recall the traitors to denounce them, we should not forget a third group. This group did not join the Italians in their fighting, nor was it part of the courageous mujahidin who held steadfast on the soil of Tagrift in the face of the aggressor. It was that cowardly group that was neither treasonous nor joined the fighting. It retreated from Zalla to take cover in Al-Horouj, leaving Garciani to lead his armies to surprise the peaceful peoples of Hatiya Tagrift, instead of stabbing him in the back as they should have done".

He added: "We also recall another similar group, who with their arms and equipment stationed near the place of battle, preferred to remain afar instead of taking part. This detestable abstention was motivated by a love of leadership. They did not wish to die as martyrs, but, nevertheless, they wished the mujahidin to engage in battle so that the leadership would be theirs afterwards. In other words, they sacrificed the people for the sake of the leadership."

He also affirmed that those who avoided taking part in the battle and jumped to leadership at the expense of the mujahidin did not realize that the people will one day reveal the true history of those traitors who did not know their treason would inflict shame and humilitation upon their grandchildren.

He added: This is a useful lesson in the history of our people, a lesson which the martyrs recorded on this land with their blood and sweat on the day of Tagrift. The cowards and traitors were dead as well as the martyrs. The first left shame and the latter left pride and dignity. Khalifa Az-Zawi did as well as Sa'd at-Tibouli but both are greatly different.

The leader of the Great First September Revolution Council Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi added: "The Libyan people was weak before the invading army; it was colonialized and dispersed. There it is today, free, powerful, strong and unified, leading the Arab nation towards freedom , dignity and liberation.

He said that 'Revenge Day' coincided with the 7th October, the day when the invading Italian fleet pounded the Libyan coast in 1911 and which, sixty years later, marked the final expulsion of 20 thousand Italians from Libyan soil. On the 7th October 1970, the biggest air and sea link between Tripoli and Rome was set up to evacuate the Italians from Libya in the same way they were previously sent from latter to the former.

The date was not chosen, but came as a coincidence, an evidence of God's will to show the world that any aggressor, no matter for how long his power, was bound to end in failure. On this day in 1970 the Italians, who had come to Libya as invadors, were defeated and expelled.

The leader of the Great First of September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said "Then the Italians withdrew their forces from Burga and formed a mighty army in other areas since they had occupied all areas except those under the leadership of Omar Muktar. They wanted to use this army to attack Galo, Ugla and Kafra after they had attacked Agdabiah, Aqeila and An-Nufleh".

He went on to say: "But this army was confronted with the Tagrift battle, during which it suffered great losses and was pushed to the sea, having failed to pursue the fighting. Was it not for the treason of the leaders of fighting tribes and the unfaithful Libyans who joined the enemy ranks, Italy would not have invaded Libya in 1928."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed out: "The Tagrift battle should have marked the beginning of the end of Italian occupation as the Qardhabiah battle did--had it not been for the traitors and leaders who sought refuge anywhere, even outside the homeland. These leaders prevented the mujahidin from reaping the fruits of their struggle, since all the wonderful victories were wasted away.

The area between Abu Nijaym and Ajdabia up to Jalo and Jafra oasis was a pocket of resistance. It was a desert inhabited by the lions which Italians feared. This is why it was the target of their attacks in 1928. The leader of the revolution went on to say: "We thank all, for after these tragedies brought to us by colonialism and after the forced disperse, we were back. Those who were expelled to Chad and Egypt returned to their homes and land. There are some veterans still alive. They can see now how the situation has changed.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi concluded: "Those who are with us tonight of the mujahidin who fought in Tagrift on the first of Ramadan, (February 15th) 1928 with their ancient guns, could not have known they would witness the unveiling of the memorial of freedom and victory at the very sight of the Tagrift battle or see the Libyans as strong free peoples. Little did they expect to see in their lifetime Libyan tanks in Tagrift, driven by Libyans, and others flying the most sophisticated combat planes in the skies of Tagrift."

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF SOVIET ARMS PURCHASES ASSESSED

LD060930 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] SAWT LIBYA, the organ of the Libyan National Movement [al-Harakat al-Wataniyah al-Libiyyah], has stated that Libya is suffering intense difficulties as a result of the huge arms deals it is concluding with the Soviet Union--which greatly exceed its actual needs--and also because of loans it is obtaining from some Arab and foreign countries to finance useless schemes.

The London-based periodical, quoting a source in the Libyan Treasury Secretariat, adds that Libya's payments to the Soviet Union for the arms deals have reached more than 1 billion Libyan dinars per year. It states that the weapons being received by Libya are not being used, but are being stored in the desert or in camps where they will rust.

Regarding Libyan loans from abroad, the periodical states that talks are currently being held with Kuwait in order to obtain a second loan of 800 million dinars with a 14 percent annual interest rate at the same time that Libya's annual revenue, following the oil price increase last July, has exceeded 5 billion Libyan dinars. The periodical concludes by confirming that the cost of ceremonial awards and gifts distributed during the celebrations of the 10th Anniversary of Libya's revolution last September reached more than $2 million.

## WESTERN SAHARA

SAHARAN FIGHTERS DESTROY TWO MOROCCAN POSTS

LD072008 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A Saharan communique released this evening states that on 5 October forces of the Saharan Liberation Army attacked the invading Moroccan forces in the Zag area, southern Morocco. The Saharan fighters were able to take over two important posts of the invading forces; they then withdrew from these posts after destroying them completely. In the attack 120 Moroccan soldiers were killed, 80 were wounded and 8, including 2 officers, were taken prisoner. Large quantities of weapons and ammunition were seized or destroyed, including armored cars. Between 28 September and 4 October, the Saharan fighters waged violent attacks on Moroccan positions in Zag, Bir Enzaram and Guelta Zemmur and [word indistinct], inflicting heavy losses on the Moroccan forces.

SDAR, MOROCCAN REPORTAGE ON SMARA FIGHTING

### Offensive Launched

LD080924 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Sources close to the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry at Hawzah reported yesterday that the Saharan Popular Liberation Army is launching a wide-scale offensive against the occupation forces, in Smara and the surrounding area. The sources, quoted by the Saharan Information Ministry, say that the offensive began last Friday evening against the defensive positions of the aggressor forces garrison at Smara. Fierce battles raged throughout the night Saturday between the Saharan Popular Liberation Army and the enemy forces, which suffered heavy losses in life and equipment.

Following these battles, Smara fell in the morning of 6 October under the control of the Saharan fighters, who later entered the city and liberated it. The Morroccan occupation forces sent reinforcements to the garrison. The fighting was still continuing ferociously at the time of the preparation of this report.

Saharan Communique

LD080745 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The news appeared last night on the Telex: Smara, the second largest town of the Western Sahara after El Aaiun, is under the control of the Saharan fighters. A Saharan communique says that Smara was surrounded and occupied by the Saharan Popular Liberation Army on Saturday morning, after a long night of fierce fighting. Moroccan losses are very heavy, in spite of reinforcements. The Saharan communique, which was published late last night, says that the fighting had not yet ended.

SDAR Statement

LD090022 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 000 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry has published a statement containing the initial information about the Smara operation and pointing to the heavy losses sustained by the Moroccan occupation forces. The operation resulted in the killing of 1,229 Moroccan soldiers and the wounding of 2,200 others. Scores of soldiers, officers and NCO's were taken prisoner. This is in addition to the seizure of a large quantity and different types of weapons and ammunition and the destruction of three aircraft during the attack on the airport, which was totally destroyed. The statement also pointed out that during the operation about 1,000 Saharan nationals, who had been living under the occupation of Moroccan forces since November 1975, were set free. A detailed statement of this successful historic operation will be issued later.

Moroccan Information Ministry Statement

LD082042 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Moroccan Information Ministry statement]

[Text] On the morning of Saturday, 6 October 1979, the town of Smara was the target of an intensive, large-scale attack by nearly 5,000 mercenaries. The attack was launched on three axes: from the south, the southwest, and northeast of Smara. There was a fierce battle between the Moroccan Royal Forces and the columns of mercenaries throughout Saturday. Our forces fought well and manifested their well-known courage, self-sacrifice and high fighting spirit. Our land forces resisted throughout Saturday all enemy attempts on the three axes, destroying 50 military vehicles and killing 350 mercenaries. Our forces' losses were 121 martyred and wounded.

Squadrons of the Royal Air Force intervened on the evening of Saturday, 6 October, and all day Sunday and carried out intensified bombing, chasing more than 400 military vehicles and armored cars belonging to the retreating enemy. They completely destroyed 147 of the enemy's military vehicles; 735 mercenaries were killed as a result of our air force intervention.

Thus the total enemy losses during this attempt to attack the town of Smara were 1,085 killed and 197 armored cars and vehicles destroyed. Our forces also seized (?big quantities) of weapons, including a number of [word indistinct] guns.

Further Moroccan Report

LD082121 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] In the last 48 hours, our sons in the Royal Armed Forces fought a big battle against the mercenaries, who tried on three axes to take over the town of Smara. As usual, the Royal Armed Forces displayed tremendous capability in confronting the enemy columns, destroying his mechanized units and killing over 1,000 of his men. Thus, our forces put an end to the hopes and dreams which the agents, the mercenaries and those behind them entertained.

Squadrons of the Royal Air Force, including squadrons of French-made Mirage F1's, intervened in the battle day and night--those are expensive aircraft which require high technology and trained cadres and advanced technological experience.

Here, we would like to recall a statement made recently by one of the mercenaries in Paris. He, as usual, boasted that there were Mirage F1 aircraft in the town of Smara, threatening to attack them and to destroy them on the ground. This was the reply of the Mirage F1's to the mercenaries--the infliction on them of the heaviest of defeats at the hands of the Moroccan youth in the Moroccan Royal Air Force, who conducted the battle day and night, inflicting on the agent mercenaries the heaviest of losses.

Newsmen Offered Smara Tour

LD082335 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In reply to a question regarding the truth in what has been circulated by propaganda trumpets belonging to the mercenaries about the outcome of the battles which took place at the end of the week in Smara, circles close to the Information Ministry have stressed that this ministry is prepared to organize a trip to the town of Smara so that Moroccan and foreign newsmen can see for themselves the magnitude of the defeat which has been inflicted on the mercenaries by the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces and so that they can objectively judge the imaginary communiques which the enemy propaganda media have the habit of issuing.

7 OCT CABINET DECISION ON SINAI SUPERVISION REPORTED

TA071635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 7 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that the Cabinet decided to inform the United States explicitly that the IDF will delay the ultimate stage of the Sinai withdrawal until the multinational force is established. The official communique delivered after today's Cabinet session by the Cabinet secretary says only that it was decided to accept in principle the proposal regarding the continuation of the arrangements for supervising the implementation of the peace agreement. The foreign minister was authorized to transmit to Washington suggestions, clarifications and amendments that Israel wishes to introduce into the proposal for these arrangements.

Further Details

TA071606 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 7 Oct 79 TA

[Excerpt] Our correspondent has learned that what the Cabinet is chiefly seeking in the clarifications and amendments to the supervision arrangement proposals is to reinforce the U.S. commitment to establish a multinational force before the ultimate stage of the IDF withdrawal to the international frontier.

As for the status of the UN observers who remained in Sinai, the Cabinet made it clear that it does not object to their staying as an auxiliary force to the Americans in monitoring the implementation of the agreement, but it does not recognize them and all the contacts will be with the Americans. Our correspondent points out that the conclusions reached in the Cabinet regarding the agreement were mostly determined in the meeting last week between the prime minister and the foreign minister.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman expressed his satisfaction with the Cabinet's approval in principle to the agreement reached in Washington regarding the supervision arrangements over the peace agreement in Sinai. Talking to our political correspondent, the defense minister said that the agreement will solve a problem which had arisen on the path toward advancing the relations with Egypt. "I accept the remarks made by the Cabinet members during the sessions on this subject and I agree that this time the process of adopting Cabinet decisions was correct."

Dayan on Arrangements

TA081831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 8 Oct 79 TA

[Excerpt] This afternoon Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that he has already submitted the Cabinet's decisions on the arrangements for the supervision of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty to the United States. Israel is now awaiting the continuation of the debates with the United States and Egypt on the realization of these arrangements.

The foreign minister met political correspondents at his office. He explained the details of the agreement and also answered their questions. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports:

[Schiffer] The Cabinet has not demanded that the United States introduce any amendment to its proposal for the supervision of the peace treaty in the Sinai--this was made plain by the foreign minister--and all the utterances and publications on this issue are irrelevant, or at least this could be inferred from the foreign minister's remarks.

Minister Dayan said that he has already submitted the Cabinet's decisions--as formulated by him in cooperation with the prime minister--to the United States.

When asked about the issue of the ten principles formulated by Minister Shmu'el Tamir and a team of experts which, to some extent, express both reservations about and support for the agreement reached in Washington, Foreign Minister Dayan replied:

[Dayan--begin recording] The Cabinet's decision--the reply we had to submit to the United States, which has already been delivered--does not include any of the points published in the press on Tamir's behalf. The announcement made by the Cabinet's secretary on the decision did not mention either the issue of Tamir or his points. Tamir delivered some balanced and calculated remarks formulated by him and a team of experts. These included some technical proposals, as I have already mentioned, on the formalization, on what will happen if the United States stations its personnel in Hadera and so on. [sentence as heard]. However, at this stage, in its message to the United States, the Cabinet did not raise any of these points. [end recording]

[(Schiffer)] It should be pointed out that at his meeting with the political correspondent, the foreign minister reiterated time and again his political conception and his method for conducting negotiations. Perhaps his picturesque remarks can be summed up in one sentence: One should soberly assess changes of reality and adopt decisions which may differ from one period to another. The foreign minister supplied some examples of this concept:

[Dayan--begin recording] Claims of this kind can endlessly be made against me. However, I would not demand either of myself or of other people, to do other than firmly make our justified demand, see what can be accomplished and then say: In the circumstances created and in the wake of the compromise proposals submitted by the other side--such as the proposal to station U.S. civilians instead of a multinational force--we will decide whether to accept it or rather opt for a more extreme or a different way. [end recording]

[(Schiffer)] Minister Dayan began the meeting by describing the criticism and reservations levelled against him and the defense minister regarding the arrangements made in Washington. Dayan said that his was almost a Kafkaesque feeling: Ever since we returned from Washington we have been living in an imaginary and surrealistic world. Why are the people of Israel pestering their own people? Why has opposition and suspicion been levelled against us? The foreign minister, in fact, regards the agreement reached as a very positive development.

[Dayan--begin recording] A different picture is created--although I do not regard this as the main issue at present--from the picture created when the peace treaty was signed. In all the areas during the next 2 years--in Areas A and B, from the very shore of the Suez Canal, up to the Ra's Muhammad-Al-'Arish line--all people stationed there will be Americans. They will be civilians, not marines. They will not carry arms and they will suffer, as it were, all the military restrictions. They will keep a very low profile. However, the separating element between us and Egypt will be American. [end recording]

[(Schiffer)] Two principle questions will be raised with the United States during the clarification of the realization of the peace treaty in the Sinai. One of them is: What is the formal framework to be built around the arrangement? The second question is: What are the guarantees that, in the future, the U.S. President or Congress cannot withdraw the U.S. force supervising the arrangements in the Sinai without Israel's or Egypt's consent?

DAYAN GIVES NEWS CONFERENCE, DEPARTS FOR STRASBOURG

TA090807 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0637 GMT 9 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is leaving for Strasbourg where he will also meet with his Egyptian colleague Butrus Ghali. We are now going over to our correspondent 'Adi Talmor to hear live coverage of the news conference in Ben-Gurion Airport.

[Talmor] Good morning to you, the foreign minister has already started talking. Let us hear him.

[Dayan] I suppose that (he) will talk of the peace treaty as well as of the entire Middle East issue; the Palestinian issue, the autonomy plan and others. Following this there will be questions and answers. In fact, we have already received some of the questions in advance. There will, however, be an opportunity for the participating council members to pose further questions following the lectures. This is a sort of ideological clarification where I hope the extent of agreement between Egypt and ourselves is greater than the disagreements and arguments. However, if we have to argue, we shall argue. We will present the Israeli position regarding the PLO, the Palestinian state and perhaps also more specific details pertaining to the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement. The common denominator to which I assume both Israel and Egypt agree is that the European countries--should encourage this peace process which follows the Camp David agreement rather than giving their support to the nonalined countries and the Soviet Union. Basically speaking they claim this agreement is not good, specifically that the basis or framework of the Camp David agreement is no good and that a Geneva conference should be held instead.

Theoretically, the Camp David agreement and perhaps also the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty should be cancelled and a framework for peace with all the Arab countries should be sought. This is the question on which disagreement is noted and is manifested in statements made in the UN General Assembly and in other places. To my deep regret, the position of the nine EEC countries is not one that confers blessing on the peace treaty. They, indeed, have a few good words to say about it--such as, it is good to have a peace treaty--but this is immediately followed by a very serious "but." In other words, it is said that as long as there is no comprehensive peace agreement that will also include Syria; that will allow the Arabs to choose their representatives, namely, the PLO; that will guarantee them a homeland, namely, a Palestinian state--or self determination and this obviously runs contrary to the Camp David agreement. [sentence as received]. Therefore, a purely favorable and enthusiastic welcome cannot be expected. On the contrary, we are meeting with a very critical group which, in fact, would have preferred to see the so-called Geneva conference, the PLO and the road leading to a Palestinian state to the foundations of the Camp David agreement. The latter lays emphasis on the accord between Egypt and Israel and on the autonomy for a transitional 3-year period followed by peace negotiations with Jordan. It does not talk of a Palestinian state, nor does it demand that Israel accept the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians. I am saying all this even before leaving Lod airport. When I return I will certainly be able to tell you what indeed happened there. I am now talking about the well-known framework connected with this trip to Strasbourg. Any question, please?

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Minister, following your remarks on the Foreign Ministry's appointments, Minister Hammer said you play the innocent. What is your reaction to this?

[Dayan] What I had to say about this I said yesterday and I have nothing to add.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Minister, (?do you foresee a debate) on the part of the European countries regarding participation in the multinational force?

[Dayan] No, certainly not at this stage. If they had been ready for this the force would probably have been established already. However, it is possible that in due course, in 2 years, the situation will change and some or all of them will be prepared to participate. In my opinion they are not ready for this at the moment.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Dayan, we read this morning that you may withdraw from the government if the expropriation of lands in Judaea and Samaria is declared a system?

[Dayan] All I dealt with yesterday was a meeting with correspondents. All questions asked were fully exhausted and this morning we will decide only on things connected with the trip to Strasbourg.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Minister, will you hold political talks with Dr Ghali?

[Dayan] I do not intend to do this. However, if he initiates them I will have talks. This is not question of political talks. There are undoubtedly questions that Israel and Egypt need to clarify; Butrus Ghali on behalf of the Egyptian Government, and myself on behalf of the Israeli Government are in charge of dealing with these questions. But I would prefer not to deal with them in Strasbourg, not under the pressure we will find ourselves in there. Also, I would prefer to do this with the participation of our experts here. If Butrus Ghali, however, asks that several questions be clarified there, I would not refuse him. I still judge this will not happen. He, too, will probably prefer to return home and we will find the time and place to clarify the questions pending between us here.

[Talmor] At this stage I suggest the broadcast be returned to the studio. This is Ben-Gurion Airport.

BEGIN SEEKS CARTER'S INTERVENTION ON OIL ISSUE

TA090810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 9 Oct 79 TA

[Text] President Carter has been asked personally to intervene in the disagreements which have arisen between Israel and Egypt on the oil issue. Prime Minister Begin has sent a letter to President Carter on this matter. Our correspondent reports that the differences of opinion pertain both to the amount and the price of the oil that Egypt will sell Israel.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER COMMENTS ON MISSING RPV

TA071727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Air Force Commander Maj Gen David 'Ivri said the RPV missing on a reconnaissance flight over Lebanon and Syria had been dispatched to examine reports about increased aerial activity in Syria. He said we had no precise information on what had happened to the aircraft, but it may be reasonably assumed that it was downed because there had been increased aerial activity in the region it was flying over. If the Syrians have indeed downed the plane, then this is a compliment to their resourcefulness, the air force commander said. Our correspondent points out that the drone, of the (Fire Bee type) is considered outdated. Such drones were dispatched and also downed during the war of attrition as well as during the Yom Kippur War.

BAZARGAN SPEAKS TO NATION ABOUT COUNCILS

LD052206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1733 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Address to the nation by Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. Dear sisters and brothers, greetings. My speech today is addressed to workers, government employees, village people, town and city dwellers, soldiers, NCO's and officers--in short, the entire Iranian nation in its different categories. I want to speak about councils.

Councils and consultation are not new, ambiguous terms to the Iranian people. We have had a National Consultative Assembly which was a council and was consultative as well as being national. In some of its sessions, it also had these qualities. According to the announcement which the Ministry of Interior made this week, the city councils will be elected. I hope this will be done in a healthy and proper manner.

By chance, at the moment two issues are being discussed in the Council of Experts which concern the workers and clerical staff of state and private institutions. These town, city and provincial councils have the function, on the one hand, of reducing the duties and responsibilities of the government and, on the other hand, of delegating some of the work, duties and difficulties to the cities so that the people themselves become involved in some of the work and responsibilities, because in this way the work will, most certainly, be performed better, faster and in a more correct way. At the same time, they will complain a little less about the government because they will be put in charge of affairs and will appreciate the problems and difficulties.

Right from the start, the late Taleqani was also very insistent about the councils, and until the last days of his life he talked about the formation of councils. It was with his cooperation that the Provisional Government managed to form the city council in Sanandaj. I believe it was in March or April that the first council was formed there in a relatevely orderly and proper way.

From the first days of its appointment by Imam Khomeyni, this government was faced with some councils or committees, such as strike councils or strike committees, which had come into being very correctly and at the right time during the severe clashes between the revolutionary nation and the monarchical government of the former regime. These councils were established in various organizations, government departments and large government factories and played the role of organizing the strikes. They had a decisive role. Later, they became the guardians of the various organizations and at the time when order was disrupted and when everything was in chaos, these councils, temporarily, played the role of organizing and administering these organizations so that they would not be closed down or destroyed.

Gradually, the government gained control, the government and the directors and the bosses of various departments gradually gained control, and it was natural that these councils or committees gradually either lost their role and position or should lose their position, even though some of them still exist.

Councils can be the worst institutions and lead to chaos, anarchy and destruction. At the same time, they can be the best institutions and the best agents for reform and administration of a country.

The worst aspect of the councils is if a group of people who are also in the minority call themselves the representative of the people and interfere in affairs, give orders, appoint or dismiss employees and bring the organization--whatever it is--under their control and occupation. Usually, the people who serve in such councils are those who are too clever, who do not believe in truth and justice, who are double-dealing and who at times carry out certain missions for our enemies. They come and impose themselves on others. At times their aim is to misdirect, either on personal grounds or political grounds or because of personal ambition.

This is one aspect. The other difficulty is that the activities which these unrepresentative, irrelevant, irresponsible, unpopular and illegal individuals perform cause the organization to be diverted from its proper function for which it has been created and has come into being and to be directed down a wrong path; and the directors who have been chosen by the government or owners will not be able to perform their tasks and their function will be confused. The final result of this would be destruction, shut-down and anarchy.

The other situation is when there is no question of a minority trying to misuse the opportunity. The people themselves wish to take part in affairs, to consult on all issues, although there is no order among them. [passage indistinct]

The government's duty has been and still is that, while believing that the workers of each organization should share and cooperate in the progress of that organization, that organization, too, should serve and benefit. That is to say, at the same time that the workers try to secure their pay and salary, they should serve the society in their different posts. While we believe and insist on this, we deem it our duty to make sure that participation and discussions do not undermine people's rights, that there should not be councils on the surface and dictatorships underneath, that there should not be anarchy underneath. What should we do? It was the view of the council for revolution projects that this should be studied and investigated. This system of councils does not exist anywhere else in the world. By that I mean ancient or modern, a working system which still exists, be it left or right, fascist or socialist or communist or otherwise. All over the world, management is with those above but the view of the people is and should be from the lower ranks toward the top. But the management should be at the top and chosen by election and by government.

Therefore, we studied the possibilities, which took several months of the time of the council of the revolution projects, the Council of Ministers and several commissions and the result was sent to the Revolution Council to ask its view. We have produced a document which will soon be published, called "principles governing the establishment of employee councils"--be it the private or the public sector. We have tried to produce a model for council formation in consultation with management.

How should the councils be formed in order to be in the correct channel? They should gather in one place and vote. A select group of them should not get together in a locked room or somewhere outside the country or outside a place. There should be a general assembly. The general assembly appoints a council for coordination. All employees should take part in this. This council for coordination..is to appoint representatives to hold regular sessions and elect representatives recognized and approved by the majority, then educating and familiarizing the employees with the ideology of the Islamic revolution, which is their duty. They should educate and guide themselves. In each working environment there should be an ideological-political environment created by the workers on their own responsibility. The council should investigate the workers' needs and problems and defend their rights. Up to this point it was related to the employees.

It should be a collective affair, the same system which is directed from the group to the manager. Finally, cooperation with the management of the establishment. That is to say, their existence and cooperation in the management should not result in unnecessary interference, anarchy or irresponsibility.

We thought the best way would be to ask the employees: What is the difficulty? What is the reason? What is the problem? How should it be solved?

Questionnaires have been designed and will be sent to ministries and offices to be distributed to the employees and the workers so that everybody can express his views freely. But the collecting of these materials and views and investigating their needs and transforming them into orders and guildelines will be through these councils, which will be just and will prevent the rule of a few over many.

This was a duty which government felt obliged to carry out following the Koran and the monotheistic discipline of Islam. The nature of things dictated it and I think it is a revolutionary act and I hope that this revolutionary act will be accepted by all the people and will attract their cooperation, individually and collectively, and will reduce the problems and anarchy in the country which results from multiplicity and conflict of decisionmaking centers. That is to say, people should take part in the management but observe the rights of others. I hope that this will be a positive step.

BAZARGAN URGES KHORASAN OFFICIALS TO PURGE CIVIL SERVICE

LD061244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and a number of the members of the Council of Ministers, in Mashhad as part of a visit to Khorasan Province, took part in a meeting held at the mosque of the city's university by the notable figures of Khorasan Province yesterday afternoon. The governor general of Khorasan and other responsible officials from the region attended the meeting.

The governor general referred to Khorasan's agricultural problems, saying: The Khorasan region, thanks to its vast capacity for agricultural production, this year proved that it could supply a great portion of the country's needs for foodstuffs, so much so that so far 125,000 tons of wheat have been purchased and delivered to the Mashhad silo, whereas last year the quantity of wheat purchased did not exceed 5,000 tons. The governor general proposed setting up a three-man mission, including himself and the director general of agriculture, in order to pay agricultural loans.

Emphasizing the role of government employees in the progress of the revolution and revolutionary programs, the prime minister said:

Not all civil servants are bad, although there are people among them who with their sabotage and go-slows are not moving toward the revolution and the revolutionary movement. I will take the responsibility: Dismiss such civil servants from their posts and so make it possible by purging government departments to enhance services and actions toward serving the interests of the people.

TEHRAN CARRIES DISCUSSION ABOUT VELAYAT-E FAQIH

LD041700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1150 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. Dear sisters and brothers, you are aware that the **velayat-e faqih** [the vice-regency of the chief theologian] is a topical discussion in our country and that it has also been discussed by the Council of Experts. It is possible that some of you are unfamiliar with the expression velayat-e faqih. Some people are also worried that the velayat-e faqih will be transformed into a type of dictatorship.

Today, we present a discussion on this matter between Professor [of religion] Reza Esfahani and Hojjat ol-Eslam Ali Hojjati Kermani: [begin recording]

[Esfahani] Most of the objections that the people have raised concerning the velayat-e faqih center on the possibility that the faqih may become a dictator, that other problems may arise or that he may say or do something according to his own whims and inclinations. However, there is something which can prevent any of these things from happening and that is the question of justice.

When we talk of justice in Islam, it has two meanings: The first is its customary meaning that a person should not act unjustly toward anyone and should behave in a just, moderate and nonaggressive fashion. This is the common meaning of justice, whether in Islam or outside Islam.

However, justice also has a special meaning which applies to the faqih, that is that a faqih who is given the leadership of the nation in addition to normal attributes should never commit major sins. Even if he occasionally commits some minor sins, they should not occur in succession or as a matter of habit. Therefore, a faqih should never commit major sins such as aggressiveness toward others, waste of other people's wealth and property, and factions which cause misfortune to one or more persons or to an entire nation in order to satisfy his interests.

If a faqih, God forbid, commits one of these sins he will automatically cease to be a faqih or a leader, because this is the major condition and the essential quality of being a faqih. Therefore, we can see that a faqih will automatically be free from dictatorship, aggression, self-glorification and selfishness, which are all major sins. If you ever see a faqih who commits these sins, you should know that he will automatically cease to be a faqih or a leader. This is what is automatically provided for under Islam. There is no need to form a court to pass judgement. The moment a faqih commits one major sin, he will automatically be dismissed and will be replaced by another person. This is the meaning of Islamic justice which every faqih should embody.

If, in an Islamic government--which is different from ordinary forms of government--it is decided that voting should take place or that individuals should be elected as deputies, president or as members of a presidential council, and the faqih speaks or acts against these elected individuals or affirms these individuals, his words and actions should be free of all defects and deficiencies, meaning that they should be free of sin.

[Kermani] While basically supporting his views about the essential condition of a faqih, namely justice based on the famous dictum of rejecting his own passions and obeying the dictates of his lord, which can be a rational condition for choosing the faqih, if he does not possess this characteristic, he will in no way be able to claim leadership, to be the source of imitation and to be qualified as a faqih.

However, in order that the matter can be further investigated so that we can properly analyze the problems and not leave any obscure points unclear, I wish to raise two questions and see how my brother, Mr. Esfahani, will answer them.

It is true that one of the basic and fundamental conditions of a faqih who wishes to become the leader and to be placed in charge of government in the Islamic Republic is justice, and justice means that he should not commit any major sins and should not be in a habit of repeating minor sins. This is alright. But here, we are faced with two questions.

The first question is: If a faqih who is well known to us--for 40 years we have regarded him as a pure, pious and just person--but if, as has often happened in history, one day he commits a major sin, at which time people say that he will automatically lose his leadership and will be set aside, what does this mean? How does he automatically lose his leadership? Let us imagine that right now we have a faqih who has absolute power in the Islamic society and who holds the reins of government, economy and administration of the country in his hands; if he commits a major sin, who or what law guarantees the removal from leadership of a powerful, despotic leader who is at the head of the government and who holds a position above that of the president and above the three powers. This is the first question. He should explain what he means by automatically. What does it mean to say that if a faqih commits a major sin, he will automatically lose his leadership and will not resort to dictatorship and depotism--which is contrary to justice.

The second question is: We have two types of major sins or, generally speaking, two types of sins. The first category of sins are those which are clear, well-known and indisputable. For instance, under Islam adultery is forbidden.

If a person commits adultery, he commits a major sin. Drinking and gambling are forbidden under Islam. These sins are indisputable.

However, there is another category of sins, or major sins, which are abstract and where we cannot clearly accuse a person of having committed a major sin. One of these disputable sins, which is not clearly defined and which has no dividing line like drinking, gambling, adultery, lying and falsely accusing others, is dictatorship and despotism. We have seen many people who act in a dictatorial manner, but if you ask one of them why he is acting in a dictatorial manner, he says: No, I am not a dictator; I am a decisive person. The line between dictatorship and decisiveness is indeed a very fine one. You may sometimes mistake a decisive person and regard him as a dictator, and yet you may often excuse a dictator and think he is a decisive person.

My next question is this: What are your dividing lines, your definitions, your criteria and your standards for distinguishing between decisiveness and dictatorship in Islam so that like drinking, lying and falsely accusing others you can define the limits of dictatorship. You should be able to tell Muslims that what are the characteristics and the criteria of dictatorship and what are the characteristics and the criteria of decisiveness, so that if, under certain circumstances, the leader--the qualified faqih--shows decisiveness, the people may not accuse him of dictatorship; or if, at times, he acts in a dictatorial manner, he cannot excuse himself by saying that this is not depotism and dictatorship but instead it is decisiveness. This should be made clear and should be defined.

Let us imagine that a certain time our leader, our revered faqih, who heads the Islamic Republic and the Islamic Government, starts to act in a dictatorial and despotic manner. All the people start shouting, all the responsible officials began complaining, all the deputies in the National Consultative Assembly start shouting and telling the leader: You are acting in a dictatorial manner on this issue. The faqih, who by the nature of being a leader has the support of the majority of the people, will fall upon the support of the nation. He will say: No, I am acting in a decisive manner; this is not dictatorship. You are mistaken.

In brief, I want to say that dictatorship does not have a clear, well-defined and well-marked boundary that would enable us--if the leader or faqih acts in a dictatorial manner--to grab his hand and say: You are a dictator. As I said before, dictatorship and decisiveness are neighbors and their boundaries are very close to each other. In some cases they merge into one another. It is possible for the faqih to commit this major sin, but no matter how much you shout and complain he may say that you are mistaken and that he is acting in a decisive manner.

So we have two questions which Mr Esfahani must answer and clear up. The first is: If a faqih falls into committing a major sin, if he acts in a dictatorial manner, if he censors writing, censors free speech and forces everything to conform to his wishes and views, what would it mean for him to automatically forfeit his leadership and automatically lose his power? All the reins of power are in his hands, the majority or almost all the people follow him--or he has forced them to follow him--and for years he has put down his roots within the nation and in the hearts of the people and how he has put himself in charge of the government in such a way that, to quote Mr Montazeri, he is on top of the pyramid composed of all the executive, legislative and judiciary powers, then which power, which force and which restraining factor can stand up to such a powerful faqih and make him automatically leave his leadership? This should be foreseen in the constitution and there should be some form of a guarantee for such an eventuality so that if the faqih commits a sin, that force can depose him and can counter his power.

This is one problem. Then they should make it clear that we have two types of sins: The first type is a clear and definite sin like gambling, adultery, lying and falsely accusing other people. When we see that a faqih, God forbid, commits one of these sins, his case is very clear. Drinking is forbidden under Islam. Lying and falsely accusing other people is forbidden under Islam. In such cases, we shall prevent him from doing this. However, as I said, dictatorship is a disputable fact. It is not clear and definable. If a faqih acts in a dictatorial way but he says you are mistaken and that it is decisiveness, or if the people, his supporters, his followers, the Council of Ministers and the delegates in the National Consultative Assembly come and say that this man is a source of imitation, he is a faqih, he is a great man, he is the leader and what he is doing is not dictatorship but decisiveness, nothing can be done. These questions should be answered.

Another matter which is very important and must be clarified in relation to this question of justice is this: In the past, we know of some people, we know a number of highly revered and social views and whether I agree with them or not--who, though faqihs, learned and just, and so much so that most experts and learned people testified to their leadership and the majority of the people supported them, nevertheless as they did not have access to proper sources of information, they committed mistakes and took decisive actions which should be called dictatorial and which cannot be imagined. Let me give you an example because this matter should be opened up and clearly, sincerely and emphatically confronted. We should discuss these matters with the people.

None of our learned people, our religious leaders, our sources of imitation have any doubt about the fact that the late Ayatollah Borujerdi [in his time he was the undisputed leader of all the Shi'ites and enjoyed the same preeminence that Khomeyni enjoys today] was a just man, a good man, a sincere man. There is no doubt that he wanted to serve Islam. He was not a person who deliberately and knowingly wanted to do any damage to Islam and to an Islamic country and to the Muslim nation. At a time which we have witnessed, he did not have access to correct information and as this great man was surrounded by a number of incompetent and impious men, as well as the political and social positions that he took, in the events related to the Feda'iyan-e Eslam [Islamic devotees, a fanatical Muslim group which opposed the shah] when the government wanted to kill these people, these children of the prophet, these sincere and devoted strugglers, KHANDANIHA magazine, after giving the details of the trials of the late Navvab-e Saffavi [mullah executed by shah] and his supporters--May God's blessings be upon them all--had a section under the title "The Trials of Navvab-e Safavi, Khalil Tahmasbi and Others and the Views of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Borujerdi on these trials."

Again, when they defrocked these oppressed children of the prophet and dressed them in military uniforms and took them to court, all the newspapers wrote that they were defrocked with the permission and according to the orders of Ayatollah Borujerdi. Ayatollah Borujerdi gave the permission for the defrocking of Seyyed Mojtaba Navvab-e Safavi. Later, these few revolutionary, sincere and struggling Muslims, who were the first people to speak of an Islamic government after the coup d'etat of Reza Khan, were killed without the slightest action being taken by Ayatollah Borujerdi.

My question is: What is your guarantee that in the future we shall not face a similar situation? This great faqih whom you want to vote for as your leader and to be placed on the top of this pyramid--what guarantee do you have that in the future he will not end up committing the same mistakes as those of Ayatollah Borujerdi? What guarantee do you have that in the future some unqualified, impious and opportunist individuals will not surround him and will not feed him with false information and that he will not make a wrong decision based on this false information? He can only base his decisions on the information at his disposal.

The interesting point is that according to our own experiences in the past the marajeh [the sources of imitation, the chief theologians] were usually surrounded by some unqualified and impious individuals who were not highly regarded by society, but the individual chief theological regarded them as the best of the people. If you look at the past, you will see that, without exception, the religious circles, the informed people, the sincere people and society as a whole have not had a good opinion of the entourage of these gentlemen. After their deaths, it has become clear that these people were opportunitists who wanted to achieve positions and wealth by attaching themselves to these gentlemen. However, it is difficult to imagine how circumstances created an illusion that the individual chief theologian became so fond of them that he could praise them and glorify them from the pulpit.

These three questions which are now crossing the minds of many people should be properly analyzed by Mr Esfahani, and he shuld give a clear explanation of the velayat-e faqih.

[Esfahani] Mr Hojjati has fortunately raised some questions which are very important and which should be discussed.

I require a greater deal of time than I have to reply to all three questions, but I shall use the remaining time and see if I can get another opportunity in the future to speak more on these issues.

I have been asked to define what I mean by saying that the faqih will automatically lose his leadership if he commits a major sin. How will a faqih who has ruled a country for many years and who wields a great deal of influence be automatically removed from power? This question is sometimes considered in a non-Islamic society and sometimes in an Islamic society. When, in an Islamic society, a person who is chosen as a caliph addresses the people and says if I do something wrong, please remind me of it, a Muslim who has been trained in Islam raises his sword and says: If you do something wrong, I shall chop your head off with this sword.

In a Muslim society, according to numerous verses from the Koran, the people have been instructed to bid others to do good and forbid them from doing evil. This teaching has no limit and takes no regard of personalities.

In a Muslim society, the recommendations of the prophet apply; he used to tell his followers: If I am giving you the message of God, you have no right to object to me because it is the message of God, but when I am speaking to you as an individual you have the right to object to me.

When we say that in an Islamic society the faqih automatically will be removed, it means that the people, through general mobilization, will remove any person who is blocking the path of the people. In such cases, we are faced with aware Muslims who have no consideration either for a person's position or for his garb.

Yes, in satanical societies, in colonialist societies, in societies which are based on the idea that a young person should not argue with an older person, that a younger person does not have the right to object to an older person, or in societies where they say there can be no dialog between the ignorant people and the learned people and the populace should not have any discussions with the learned in such societies, the difficulties that you referred to may arise and for those problems appropriate remedies should be found.

Fortunately, we have a constitution which has approved the velayat-e faqih and the faqih will put his signature to this constitution. This constitution should in some ways find remedies for such problems. Of course, a person who has signed the constitution and who has himself approved the constitution will not do anything contrary to it. This is the first point.

Concerning the second question that the nature of the major sins should be defined, I should say that when Islamic teachings are followed in a society, the masses themselves will know better than anybody else whether a person is decisive or whether he is aggressive. In an Islamic society, the people will be clearly able to see the boundary between dictatorship and decisiveness and will fight for it.

At present, we are not living under Islamic conditions. Our society is not an Islamic society. Our government is not a truly Islamic government; it is not a truly revolutionary government. Our departments are not truly revolutionary. The imam has emphasized this point as has Engineer Bazargan in his speech the night before last. We have neither been able to establish Islam in this country, nor freedom, nor other human qualities. We are still on the road to doing so.

This is why Imam Khomeyni often emphasizes that we should not imagine that we have reached our destination, that we are still halfway there, so that we don't feel proud and think that we have reached our destination. We should still work very hard; we still have to carry out many programs. But in an Islamic society it will be different.

Concerning the third question about the late Ayatollah Borujerdi and the issue of navvab-e safavi. In truth, I am as distressed about this matter as you are. I believe this was one of the great mistakes of Mr Borujerdi. However, if justice is a sufficient requirement for a faqih, then the problems that you refer to might come about--and did come about--but a faqih should also be acquainted with all the social, economic and political issues and, unfortunately, Mr Borujerdi did not possess these qualities.

AYATOLLAH SPEAKS ABOUT COUNCILS, ARABS, HUMAN RIGHTS

LD051730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Today's Friday prayers were held in Tehran University under the leadership of the illustrious jurisconsult, His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, attended by over 1 million people. In one of the prayer sermons His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, referring to the importance of the issue of the councils, said:

During his stay in Paris, the imam commanded that the councils should be set up in order to take over the administration of the realm once Satan's regime was overthrown. Ayatollah Montazeri said: In order to set up the councils, we should utilize pious, just, industrious and knowledgeable people. People who satisfy these requirements should nominate themselves; and the people, too, should vote for such individuals. In this connection, without wishing to reject older persons, I ought to say that more of our revolutionary young people should take steps along this path; I place heavy reliance on the youth.

Ayatollah Montazeri added: The issue of the rule by a jurisconsult has its own significance, but the people should carry out their business in accordance with the standards of Islam so that by your dedicated work, which was instrumental in the overthrow of Satan's regime, a country may be constructed which will become a model to other countries because the people of even such countries as the United States are meek and the government ruling them is made up of the arrogant. We hope that a day will come when the hands of the arrogant throughout the world will be cut short from the meek.

We now invite you to listen to part of the speech made by Ayatollah Montazeri during today's Friday prayers ceremonies: [begin recording]

I must also tell you that the issue of Islam is under discussion here. The issue of Shi'ites and Sunnites is not under discussion. We deem our brethren who follow the Sunnite faith as our own; as the imam has said, Islam is important to us. The Sunnite people are our brethren, and the issue of Shi'ites and Sunnites is not significant. Those who imagine that by using the words Shi'ites and Sunnites they could sow discord among the Muslims or they thereby push aside this Islamic revolution of Iran are mistaken. The nation has grown, has acquired freedom; it will not be deceived by such propaganda.

As a Muslim I once again in a friendly and brotherly manner call on the heads of state of our neighboring countries, which are Arab--and I have always harbored special sincerity for the Arabs as the prophet hailed from among them and the Arab is the soul of Islam--and I counsel them: Instead of hatching plots against the Islamic revolution of Iran, gather and concentrate your forces against the cancer created by the United States in the Arab countries, the United States spoiled brat, better known as Israel.

If they were true to themselves they would struggle against Israel, the United States' spoiled brat, Israel. It has perpetrated all these crimes and is inflicting martyrdom on our Muslim brethren in Lebanon and Palestine, whether they be young or old. No one raises a shout of protest but they hatch plots against Iran!

And those people who babble about human rights, who have adopted human rights as a means for their advancement, I remind them, too, that if they are telling the truth they are at the same time not defending all these infants, children and old people from among the Muslims of Lebanon and Palestine who are being bombed. Apparently human rights have not been trampled under foot there! But when four criminals in Iran are given their punishment following their 70 to 80 year old crimes some people go into deep mourning and chant dirges in the name of human rights. It appears that those children, those women and children in Lebanon and Palestine are not human beings, but four criminals in Iran whose crimes are patent to all--and everyone knows what crimes they have perpetrated--these people are human beings and then one sees all that defense of human rights in the foreign press in defense of these people. It is incredible that foreign papers and correspondents--and often the domestic ones--subject the people to these lies. Of course, not all the press does so, but unfortunately this is the way things are. The press should have a constructive role which benefits the nation. It should enhance the moral virtues of the nation. They should not tell lies; they should not engage in falsification.

May God protect the leader of our revolution, who graciously said: Whatever they write about me I do not become upset for myself. What upsets me is the reason why moral virtues and morality have sunk so low that for worthless lucre or for illusory positions morality and moral virtues are so trampled under foot in the newspapers, in the press and in the other mass media. [end recording]

KHOMEYNI DEMANDS DISCIPLINE IN ARMED FORCES

ID071744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Oct 79 ID

[Text] The following command addressed to the soldiers and noncommissioned officers of the Army of the Iranian Islamic Republic by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran and commander in chief of the armed forces, was issued tonight:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful; dated 7 October 1979; to the dear and sacrificing soldiers and noncommissioned officers and officers, may God help them continue:

At this time that, praise be to God almighty, with the sacrifice made by all the sections of the great nation, an amazing victory has been achieved by our Muslim nation, that, thanks to the will of almighty God, we have been delivered of the pressure of despotism and colonialism, that we have entered the period of jihad for construction and that, at this time, the country needs sacrifices more than any other time, it is essential to point out to you, the dear and effective stratum, that you are now in the service of great Islam, that your service to the country is service to blessed Koran and Islam and that serving as a soldier is one of the acts of worship.

It is essential, first, that the officers treat other sections in the armed forces with the utmost kindness and friendship, that the noncommissioned officers and soldiers obey their superiors, that they maintain the chain of command so as to make it possible for their job to be conducted successfully by maintaining order and discipline, that the dear soldiers not feel upset about the remaining 2 [extra] months of service and that they continue their service for these 2 months because this will please the almighty God and the lord of the age, may God hasten his noble deliverance.

I expect you, the dear ones, to continue your service for the dear Islamic country and not cause any weakening in the armed forces. I pray to almighty God for your success and health, dear ones, and for greatness for the Islamic country. Peace and God's blessings be upon you. [Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni.

MINISTERS, OTHERS DISCUSS SECURITY, WELFARE WITH KHOMEYNI

LD071807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At 1600 today Dr Mostafa Chamran, national defense minister; Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i; Hashem Sabbaghian, interior minister; Maj Gen Mohammad Hoseyn Shaker, chief of the Combined Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Hojjat ol-Eslam Lahuti, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps; General Fallahi, commander of the ground forces; and (Abu Sharif), operations commander of the Guards Corps, were received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, at his residence and held talks with him for 90 minutes. Mr Hashem Sabbaghian, interior minister, said in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY in Qom after the conclusion of this meeting:

At this meeting talks and consultations were held with Imam Khomeyni on the problems of the army, the extra 2-month conscription term for soldiers and a number of other problems. He added that as regards the extra 2-month conscription term for soldiers of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran Imam Khomeyni has issued a decree. Mr Sabbaghian also said that at this meeting talks were held on the continuation of development and welfare activities because of a premature winter in the Kurdish-inhabited regions, and that it was agreed that these activities be expedited, and that all government departments give the necessary cooperation to the development groups stationed in the area.

The interior minister said of the recent events in Khuzestan: Actually, the necessary security steps have been taken to prevent the scattered explosions in the south of the country which have been perpetrated by counterrevolutionary agents.

The interior minister said of the holding of municipal elections: The municipal elections will be held in 156 governorates all over the country on Friday 12 Oct.

KHOMEYNI UPBRAIDS SHAH'S IMPORTED DEMOCRACY

LD081048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday, a group of lecturers and employees of the polytechnic college met and held talks with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Qom, the university lecturers proposed the establishment of a model Islamic faculty to Imam Khomeyni, who made a speech at the meeting. He said: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the merciful and the compassionate, our problems are not small. The previous regime tried to make sure that whatever was brought over from the West should be of a particular kind. For example, importing colonialist culture to Iran and feeding it to the public through extensive propaganda--that you all know; importing a special brand of democracy into colonized and semicolonized countries as Western democracy. This freedom, brought to Iran and other Eastern countries, is the sort of freedom which resulted in the corruption of our nation and youth. It was the freedom to frequent places of corruption and cinemas, as set up by them, especially in Tehran. There were so many taverns set up throughout the country.

As for the press, radio and television, there is no need to go into them. Freedom of the press was demonstrated, as well as its misleading role, the whole thing went according to a plan.

At that time, there was no freedom of expression to write about what was in the interest of the country; there was not a single man to deliver a lecture or write a book. No newspaper existed to report (?what was happening) from inside and outside this country. There was freedom, but not in its true meaning; there was no freedom within the context of government of the people by the people. Consequently, we now have a Westernized country, rather than in its (?true) meaning [as heard].

They wanted a university to promote their own aims--a university lacking moral and traditional content. They made us dependent on all sides; we are importing everything from the West. As long as such dependence exists, we will be unable to have independence. There will be no independence unless we get to know ourselves. We have everything and have no need of the West.

A certain man, who was once a senator, possibly president of the senate [passage indistinct]. He was a well-known individual. This man was reported to have stated that we cannot put anything right in this country and that unless we arrange everything in this country as in Britain, nothing will be improved. This man must have been either an imbecile, fallen victim to such propaganda, or a collaborator of Britain who intended to safeguard Britain's interests.

All these problems (?must be put right) and the people's mentality must be changed. Our economy, culture and everything imported from there must be totally altered.

Those working in education and training, university professors and everybody else must discuss our problems with others who are interested in their country so that, God willing, things will improve. There is hope that things will improve. We must not remain idle, waiting for things to improve in the future.

One of the plans they were pursuing was to create a rift between the two strata, the strata that are the thinking part of the country: not only to create a rift, but to cause a confrontation between them, with one attacking the other--one group under the name of Shi'ite and Sunni, and the other under another name. All these things must end. We must awaken and realize that we are all brothers. We have already awakened and understood their plans.

I thank you for your explanations. I hope everything will be put into action. What you are saying is useful.

KHOMEYNI SPEAKS TO SLUMDWELLERS ABOUT REVOLUTION

LD081200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Qom, members of the Islamic Republic Party of the township of Vali-ye Asr met Imam Khomeyni yesterday morning. Addressing the members, the imam said:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: You said you are some of the slumdwellers of the city. I saw them once on television, and this movement of ours has prospered because of you slumdwellers and people like you, namely, the deprived class. It was you the deprived class, whether from the university, clergy slumdwellers or workers, who triumphed through the unity of expression and the slogan of God is great.

Those who appeared on the scene after your success and then suddenly turned revolutionary are known to the nation. We too, know most of them and we know that they had no hand in these matters. These were the people who had either compromised and collaborated with the former regime, being its mercenaries and counterrevolutionaries, or were standing on the sidelines during the revolution, waiting to see who succeeded. Now they have become blue-blooded Muslims. However, they cannot help but show their inner feelings and character.

Sometimes they say: What do we want with Islam? Let us have a republic. Little do they know that it was Islam which materialized this victory; a victory which at least allows them to breathe. You must bear in mind that these people who oppose the Islamic Republic are the same ones who criticized the Council of Experts and who are still criticizing it. The same people will later do the same thing with regard to the Consultative Assembly, and president, all in order to prevent Islam from materializing. The reason they'll do this is that these people are afraid of Islam, because Islam will not allow foreigners to have access to Iran.

Our entire nation must remember that these elements who take action contrary to Islam should be identified and must not be allowed to mislead our youth. God protect you all; you, the slumdwelling young and strong people are superior to those who live in palaces. You were the ones who protected Islam and promoted the movement. I hope that in the future you will succeed in your tasks. God protect you all. I will pray for you; I am your servant.

DEFENSE MINISTER OUTLINES ARMY PURGE, ROLE

LD061014 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In an exclusive interview given to a PARS correspondent, Dr Mostafa Chamran, Iranian minister of defense, has stated his views about the reconstruction of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the purges involved in this process, the establishment in the army and the creation of a monotheistic army.

Regarding the purge Mr Chamran said: Overall, three groups will be considered: those individuals who have committed murder and torture, those charged with robbing the Muslim treasury, and those who have committed minor sins. Mr Chamran added: The first and second groups have been and will continue to be tried, but the third group has been pardoned by the imam as a whole. The following principles will be applied in the purge of the army: confidence and belief in Iran's independence and territorial integrity; confidence in the Islamic revolution and the leadership of Imam Khomeyni; and unquestioning acceptance of the sovereignty of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mr Chamran also said: We believe that the entire Iranian nation should become the soldiers of the revolution and, when necessary, should bear arms and struggle against foreign enemies and domestic plotters: The army should also be turned into a specialized and modernized technical cadre. This means that ordinary individuals who receive brief military training will under no circumstances be allowed to operate heavy weapons, aircraft, heavy artillery, heavy machineguns, missiles and other advanced armaments. In order to utilize this new technology, one needs specialists. Therefore, our army will contain cadres who will constitute an aggregate of specialists. But in the final analysis the army will be comprised of the entire nation.

Mr Chamran added that the Corps of the Revolution Guards will continue to operate independently and under the command of the Revolution Council.

In response to a question on whether the Iranian Army will be dependent on Western countries, Chamran said: We will purchase arms from all countries, but only under the name of trade and not by accepting imposed conditions. He added that efforts will be made, as far as possible, not to use foreign advisers within the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In certain limited circumstances foreign specialists will be used to train military personnel.

Mr Chamran said that an effort is also being made to apply the system of the councils in the army, but that the councils should primarly serve the purpose of consultations with the command.

Mr Chamran concluded: Revolutionary decisions will be adopted in accordance with the welfare of the soldiers.

NEW OIL MINISTER APPEALS TO WORKERS FOR COOPERATION

LD071711 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1031 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In a message today Engineer Mo'infar, minister of oil, asked NIOC employees and workers to continue enthusiastically with their work for the good of the people so that the revolution might suffer no damage. The text of the message is as follows:

In His exalted name, dear brothers and sisters, in the name of God and with greetings to you guardians of the life-line of the nation's economy, I begin my job at the Ministry of Oil as an insignificant servant of the great Islamic revolution of Iran and as a committed Muslim. The record of your anti-satanic struggles, your love and belief in the reconstruction of the country and your decision to follow the great leader of the revolution gives me the hope of enjoying your support, workers of the oil, gas and petrochemical industries, so that together we might fulfil the duties entrusted to us. In the oil industry there are discussions which should be investigated in detail in order to decide their truth or falsehood. There are points added to the duties of the newly formed Oil Ministry--that is your needs, which will be considered within in an acceptable period of time, and in each case, decisions based on truth and honesty will be taken. I hope to be able to travel to different regions and familiarize muself with your needs closely.

But what should be mentioned under the present circumstances is the debt that each of us has to the Islamic revolution and to the noble nation of Iran. We should not want to damage the country with our demands, although they might seem totally logical and correct. We should not add illintentions to these to take advantage of the situation or cause conspiracies of counterrevolution. That is why I wish to draw the attention of my colleagues to this point: That the primary condition for the work of the industry and placing it at the service of the holy Islamic revolution of Iran is to follow the primary roles of discipline and regulations and to act according to professional honor which most of you enjoy. If you have any complaints against your superiors, or have a suggestion for improving work conditions, or if you have opinions on the correction of the anarchy caused by the previous regime, you should submit these suggestions so as not to damage the work or cause interruption of work or provide a pretext to counterrevolution. These suggestions should be ordered according to their importance, priority and national interest.

In another part of this message all the officials are asked to work with devotion for the good of the people and to cooperate with their colleagues so that current affairs might follow their logical course, and so that there will be no difficulty to cause damage to our revolution.

As for the purge requested by many of our dear colleagues, I hope that gradually, and in such a way that nobody's right might be violated, with no threat of damage to this industry in which you are all interested, this request will be granted.

At the end of this message the oil minister asked all workers and employees of the Ministry of Oil to work toward the achievement of the objectives of the authentic Islamic revolution of Iran, to act in accordance with their religious, national and official duties, to observe the chain of command and official discipline in order to improve the level of workmanship, and to devote all their endeavors to a better and more coordinated operation of this industry.

KHOMEYNI ENVOY ON NIOC, HAMADAN COURT

LD071900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In an interview granted to the PARS NEWS AGENCY in Hamadan today, Hojjat ol-Eslam Eshraqi, the Imam Khomeyni's envoy, expressed his views on the oil company and current issues. As regards the NIOC and its management, he said:

I do not believe Nazih was a very good manager; it is, therefore, better if he stopped his pen-pushing so that the basic issue is not turned into personal clashes.

In another of his remarks he said: During a meeting with the oil company personnel in the southern part of the country, I proposed that the oil company become the Ministry of Oil since we have no foreign partners. Iranian oil belongs to Iran, and so it must continue its life under the government umbrella. Fortunately, Mr Bazargan also paid proper attention to this proposal, and consequently the Ministry of Oil recently was created.

Continuing his remarks, Eshraqi said: Satanic standards, a colonialist phenomenon, must be abolished and be replaced with Islamic standards, which is the desire of the Iranian people and the oil industry personnel. Considering that the Islamic revolutionary spirit is strong among the oil industry personnel, there is no cause for worry. The nonsensical (?talk) by some counterrevolutionaries cannot render the personnel vulnerable.

Commenting on the Ramadan Islamic Revolution Court, Imam Khomeyni's envoy said: This court lacks a qualified judge. I have promised to notify the imam about this so that proper steps are taken to send a religious judge to Hamadan in order to attend to the cases of those accused of some charges.

Referring to some recent differences among some of the clergy in Hamadan, he said: Having investigated the situation in some detail, I reached the conclusion that these differneces are mainly complaints and that the spiritual community at this historical juncture is shouldering most responsibility. However, should there be any pseudoclergy who might create trouble, they must be removed from the rank of the clergy. [passage indistinct]

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS ON OPEC, IMF MEETINGS

LD081818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] 'Ali Ardalan, minister of economic affairs and finance, visited Vienna and Belgrade at the head of a delegation of a number of economic experts recently to participate in the meeting of the OPEC fund and the sessions of the IMF and the World Bank. Upon his return to Tehran he gave an interview to our correspondent, and said: During the OPEC fund meeting, discussions were held with regard to Iran's contribution. He added that it was decided that Iran by itself should pay $420 million toward the fund's commitments. This was in no way fair, he said, because this figure bears no relation to the level of our oil output and exports.

'Ali Ardalan went on to say that at the OPEC fund session Iran proposed that the major portion of the fund's contribution should be allocated to Muslim countries, and this was agreed to by the members.

With regard to his participation in the joint session of the IMF and the World Bank in Belgrade, he said: In the course of our meetings with finance ministers and the delegates from member countries, we highlighted the greatness of the Iranian revolution and held talks with most delegates on matters of trade.

TEHRAN REPORTS APPOINTMENT OF NEW BANK DIRECTORS

LD082304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the directors of Bank Meli and the Bank of Industrial and Mining Development [Persian Bank-e Tosa'ehe San'ati va Ma'dani] were appointed today. An informed source in the Ministry of Economics and Finance today announced that Dr Hoseyn Seyyed al-Masi was appointed the new governor of Bank Meli and Dr Baqqer Bardar was provisionally appointed as the new governor of the Bank of Industrial and Mining Development.

Dr Hoseyn Setted Almasi, who is replacing Jalil Shoraka, the former governor of the Bank Meli, was the director governor of Bank Daryush before the nationalization of the banks. Dr Baqqer Baradar, who is replacing Reza Moqqaddam, the former director of the Bank of Industrial and Mining Development, was previously the deputy director of the same bank.

KUNA: PLANNED YAZDI VISIT TO GULF COUNTRIES DENIED

LD081434 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1403 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Tehran, 8 October--KUNA correspondent's dispatch:

The Iranian Foreign Ministry today refuted press reports that Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Ebrahim Yazdi plans to make a tour of Gulf countries.

Meanwhile, the spokesman of the prime ministers' office said Mehdi Bazargan has affirmed that Deputy Prime Minister Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i will be visiting Kuwait and perhaps Bahrain as well.

The Qatari paper AL-'ARAB today reported that Dr Yazdi plans to tour the Gulf countries to improve relations between his countries and these countries.

TANJUG REPORTS PIPELINE EXPLOSION, MICROWAVE TOWER ATTACKS

LD071156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tehran, Oct 6 (PARS)--An oil and gas pipeline, 15 kilometres from Ahvaz-Andimeshk, was exploded at 8 pm on Friday night. The pipeline carried crude oil and gas from oil well No 130 to the Ahvaz utilizer unit No 2, a reliable source at the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) said. Because of the closure of the well, the explosion did not cause damages.

However, the explosion caused a fire which was extinguished quickly. The repair of the pipeline began today and the explosion caused no problems for the company, he said.

According to a PARS reporter, Goshara microwave station, 40 kilometres from Ahvaz-Behbahan was attacked twice by the counterrevolutionaries once on Friday and once this morning.

Meanwhile, the counterrevolutionaries attacked the microwave station in Ahhai, 40 kilometres to Ahvaz-Andimeshk. In all incidents the attacks were repulsed by guards. According to PARS from Abadan, a bomb was found and defused on Friday night in the cloth sellers' bazaar by the Revolutionary Guardsmen.

COUNCIL APPROVES ADDITIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL ARTICLE

LD062355 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Another article of the draft constitution was passed this afternoon by the Council of Experts. Here follows our correspondent's report:

During its meeting this afternoon, the 39th session of the assembly for the study of the constitution, chaired by Dr Beheshti, passed another article of the draft constitution and debated two more articles. The article passed with 49 votes for, 2 against and 2 abstensions. It says that abolition of councils is not permissible unless they violate their legal duties, and that the manner for identifying such violations, deciding on the abolition of councils and the manner of their reestablishment is set out by law. Should a council object to its own abolition, it has the right to lodge a complaint with a competent court which would attend to the complaint out of turn.

TUDEH PARTY STATEMENT URGES END TO KORDESTAN FIGHTING

LD050945 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 27 Sep 79 pp 1, 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "Tudeh Party of Iran Issues Statement Urging End to Military Operations in Kordestan"]

[Text] In a detailed statement on Kordestan problems, the Tudeh Party of Iran Central Committee mentions systems to which throughout history--especially during the rule of the former shah--the people of Kordestan have been subjected and stresses the Kurds' patriotism, support for Iran, struggles against the former regime and their share in laying the foundations of the Islamic revolution.

The statement makes proposals to the government and the people of Kordestan for the solution of the crisis and the Kordestan problems.

The statement reads:

Many observers of events agree that the reasons for the Kordestan problem cannot be explained merely by blaming instigation and counterrevolution; they go far deeper than that.

No doubt the policy which brought Kurdish affairs into political and military confrontation was a counterrevolutionary one and the planners of this approach were and still are imperialism, especially American imperialism, Zionism and the remnants of the hated Pahlavi regime. However, the existence of conspiracy and counterrevolution should in no way cause the main reality--the existence of the oppressed Kurdish people and their demands and lawful, just needs--to escape from the center of attention or cause these demands to be rejected in the fight against counterrevolution.

Extremely regrettably a problem which might have been solved easily now requires more drastic treatment: The least price paid for this untoward development is, as we have all witnessed, the entrenchment of brother against brother, internecine bloodshed and the poisoning of the political atmosphere of the country, an atmosphere which, according to the Imam Khomeyni, is greatly in need of peace and mutual understanding.

However, history never closes the door in the face of human wisdom.

Those who have no aim other than to serve the people always find that their own, innate courage will enable them to seek a better solution.

The leader of the revolution has addressed the Kurdish people many times in such terms as "great Kordestan" and "dear Kordestan" and has laid special emphasis on unity of expression and the need for peace.

The governor-general of Kordestan has said: "I believe that instead of sending forces, Phantom jets and helicopters to the Kordestan region, the government is strong enough to enter into negotiations with the opposing side. My belief is that the present government is quite prepared to negotiate with good will and end the disturbances; now if this is not to the liking of a small number of people in the government and they increase the scale of unrest in the region, it is they who are in the wrong."

The West Azarbayjan governor-general has proposed that "caravan of service, peace and friendship should be created in Kurdish-Populated areas."

The newspaper OMMAT believes that instead of relying solely on military force and engaging in a struggle against the weak, there should be reliance on the people of Kordestan and a decisive struggle against the rootcauses of the crisis.

The prime minister was told by a member of the Mahabad clergy: "Forgiveness, love and the extending of a hand in friendship are more effective than tanks, Phantom jets and other weapons."

The people of Kordestan say:

"We are Iranian and utterly opposed to the separation of one span's breadth of territory or one clod of earth from Iran. We demand only our national and legitimate rights. We expect the revolution of the great people of Iran in which we lost many victims to fulfill these just and lawful demands."

"We demand an end to poverty, deprivation and backwardness; we do not want to lose our human dignity. We want our natural rights to be given to use so that in the framework of national unity, territorial integrity, national government and the centralization of government power, we may enjoy cultural and administrative autonomy."

Thus it is clearly seen that despite the insistence by certain authorities on continuing the policy of military defeat, there is in everyone's hearts and minds a reasonable and people-oriented standpoint regarding the Kordestan question.

Given our sense of responsibility and of our obligations to the country, the people and the revolution and our understanding of the complexity of the national issue and perceiving the fact that the depredations of the past regime cannot be repaired overnight but that there is a need for planning, organization, staff recruitment, equipment and, above all, time and a conducive atmosphere, we wish to put forward our specific proposals once again in answer to the prime minister's summons and in order to get out of the impasse and place the Kordestan issue on a safe course of unity.

The government must accept without reservation that the Kordestan problem is not one requiring a military solution but, as has been explained, a political, social, cultural and economic problem, and the government must therefore base its policy in Kordestan on a political, social, cultural and economic solution. At best, a military solution is not a cure but only a palliative and after the effect has worn off the pain is worse, as we have seen so many times in the past.

We, therefore, propose that the government cease military operations forthwith, announce a cease-fire, cease sentencing by the Revolution Courts and prepare to negotiate a peaceful and political solution to the problem of Kordestan.

The well-informed and clear-sighted masses of the Kurdish people must today understand more profoundly and without reservation (as indeed they do) that their fate is inextricably bound up with that of all the people of Iran, and the release of the Kurds from the yoke of national and social oppression is interwoven with the final and decisive victory of the revolution of Iran.

It is a vain task to seek freedom and justice outside this straight path, as this will produce nothing but aimlessness, waywardness and disaster.

We thus propose to the clear-sighted and well-informed people of Kordestan that they refrain, with all their strength, revolutionary initiative and spiritual courage, from clashing with the guards and government forces and that in order to put an end to the poisonous and crisis-laden atmosphere arising from recent untoward events, they employ any peaceful means, opportunities and possibilities to create a safe and peaceful atmosphere for negotiation of a peaceful and political solution to the Kordestan question, to find a common language and mutual understanding with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and, finally, to achieve their national, legitimate rights.

In short, we propose that the two sides end military operations immediately and simultaneously, and announce their readiness to negotiate and find a political and peaceful solution, so that the following urgent aims can be attained:

1. To secure the lawful and legal demands of the people of Kordestan in the context of ending national deprivation.

2. To secure the unity of all genuine, revolutionary forces in order to uproot the agents of imperialism, led by American imperialism, Zionism, reaction and the Pahlavi regime both in the Kordestan region and across Iran.

In our view, the establishment of "showras" [local councils or soviets], as proposed by the late Ayatollah Taleqani and approved by the Imam Khomeyni and the Revolution Council, is a suitable basis for negotiating the attainment of the above aims.

These are our proposals; they can of course be improved and made more effective by the proposals of other revolutionary forces. With our total sense of responsibility toward the people of Iran and Kordestan and the revolution in Iran, we have produced these proposals without fundamental and revolutionary realism, and, as was stressed in the Tudeh Party Central Committee statement on events in the country dated 6 Shahrivar 1358, we are ready to deploy all our forces and facilities for a just and peaceful solution to the Kordestan question. We hope that these proposals and others, arising as they do from a sense of responsibility, will meet with the acceptance of the government and responsible authorities, in which case the fire will be extinguished and the barricades removed and brothers will again embrace each other. Thus, the agents of imperialism led by American imperialism, Zionism and the helpers of the deposed shah will be openly scattered and smashed by the hand of the people themselves and they will find no further scope, excuse or pretext for instigation and conspiracy.

The Kordestan problem is a human and popular one. Counterrevolution tries to misuse it to harm the revolution.

TEHRAN COMMENTARY ATTACKS DEPENDENCE ON WEST

LD081102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0845 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear working sisters and brothers, the colonialists have turned the world into their own territory. It is their policy to make the colonized nations so enslaved and dependent on them as to make it extremely difficult for them to liberate themselves. The colonialists' or imperialists' policy rules that a colonized country's national economy should be demolished and shattered, to be replaced by a dependent economic system.

The manifestations of this policy can be clearly seen in our society. Our national and independent economy has nearly ceased to exist. We are now importing our wheat, the most-needed food, as well as all other types of goods, equipment and machinery in exchange for oil. Today, we have a country dependent on the West, dependent on the enemies of our nation's independence and freedom. If the flow of our oil is stopped, if oil is no longer produced, or, to put it more clearly, if our oil is not wasted and sold for a song by the imperialists, then we shall be left hungry, perplexed and confused, wondering what to do. We would not know how to make a living or how to reactivate the country's economic wheels.

At present, we are making a living through our oil revenues like someone who, to make ends meet, sells his household furniture: What we are really doing is wasting our possessions. At present, we are using our savings, rather than what we produce. It is the oil which is making it possible, at present, for us to continue making a living. This is the oil given us millions of years ago by God. Today, we are an idle consumer of nature's abundant resources. It is our own oil which is now deciding our fate, it is the oil which is providing our subsistence and livelihood, and nothing else. What about our powerful hands? What has happened to our powerful brains and creative hands? Why is it that these hands and brains have remained idle and unproductive? Who is to blame? Who has made them unproductive? The colonialists, the criminal and world-devouring imperialists.

Brothers and sisters; dear chained sisters and brothers, you who have a common destiny with us all, the chains of enslavement are still locked on our hands and feet. We are still enslaved. You know this perfectly well and you can feel them. Do you not think that enough is enough? That an end must be put to the wasting of our oil? Do you not think that we must end this dependence? Is it not time to rise against all agreements and enslaving economic dependence and make use of our powerful hands in order to create a prosperous, free reliant land? Rise: It is time for battle--battle against dependence. It is time to decide our future with our own hands.

TIME BOMB EXPLODES IN KHORRAMSHAHR BAZAAR

LD051124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to reports from the central news bureau, at 0830 this morning a bomb exploded in the (Tih) bazaar in Khorramshahr. One person was killed and more than 35 were injured. The explosion took place at a time when a number of the people of Khorramshahr were busy shopping for their daily requirements in the bazaar. The injured were immediately taken to Mossaddeq and Mehr hospitals in Khorramshahr and were treated.

In an interview with our correspondent, the governor of Khorramshahr said concerning this incident: At 0845 this morning I was informed that a time bomb exploded at 0830 this morning in the bazaar while it was crowded with shoppers, and that a large number of casualties occurred. Concerning the type of bomb, he said that from the evidence it is obvious that this bomb was similar to the bomb which exploded on the Tehran-Khorramshahr train.

He added: We still do not have accurate information concerning the extent of damage caused by this explosion, but it is certain that the damage to shopkeepers is considerable. The governor of Khorramshahr also said: All military and security forces including the Revolution Guards, the Guards Corps, police officers, gendarmerie personnel, military police and rangers have been put on alert and have placed the sensitive parts of the city under strict control.

## AFGHANISTAN

### AMIN WELCOMES BREZHNEV'S BERLIN SPEECH ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD081733 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1600 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Comrade Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, in answer to a BAKHTAR agency correspondent's question concerning the speech by Comrade Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary celebration of the foundation of the GDR in Berlin, said: The true loyalty of the Soviet Union to the Helsinki conference is greatly respected and valued by the world's peace-loving powers. The genuine desire of the Soviet Union for peace was aptly expressed in Comrade Brezhnev's speech, which also adequately exposed the conspiracies of the imperialist fources against peace.

The secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister added: Brezhnev viewed as very dangerous the concentration of all types of nuclear weapons in Western Europe, and this will never be looked at with indifference by the socialist countries. Comrade Brezhnev drew the attention of all relevant circles to the fact that, under present circumstances, the responsibility for all consequences will rest on the shoulders of the United States and the FRG, which want to concentrate such weapons in the FRG. The Soviet Union has never sought military superiority, and this peace-loving stand of the Soviet Union has always been regarded with respect by the peace-loving circles in the world.

Comrade Hafizollah Amin said: This statement of Comrade Brezhnev that the Soviet Union, in contrast to NATO, will unilaterally withdraw 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment from the GDR within 12 months has been warmly received throughout the world and greater confidence has been created in the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy in Western Europe.

The secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, said: The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan warmly welcomes the peace-loving measures of the Soviet Union and hopes that this policy will also be followed by the other powers.

### ANTIGOVERNMENT REVOLTS REPORTED IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS

BK071124 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Oct 79 BK

[Text] It is reported that people of (Uzdgan) Province in Afghanistan have revolted against the Afghan Government and they have captured the districts of (Kashar), (Dehbandi), (Shahistan) and (Uzdgan) proper.

According to PPI [PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL], the opponents of the government have encircled the Districts of (Tinpur) and Kajran and have captured 30 [word indistinct], a jeep and 7 light machineguns.

SNA CITES REBEL SPOKESMAN ON FIGHTING AROUND GARDEZ

LD090854 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Islamabad--A spokesman for the Afghan mojahedin has emphasized their determination to capture Kabul before the onset of winter.

He pointed out that recently fierce battles have raged in a number of locations close to Gardez. He stressed that the mojahedin will continue their fight until the regional capital falls. The spokesman announced that 61 soldiers from the forces of the ruling regime have surrendered on the main road between Paktia Province and the Afghan capital, Kabul. He said the government forces laid down their arms and raised the white flag on the (Tizen) road at the end of last week.

AMIN REDUCES SENTENCES OF THREE PERSONS

GF061730 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Oct 79 GF

[Text] Decree No 6, 6 October 1979, by Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]:

Taking into consideration the progressive and humanistic objectives of the Great Sawr Revolution and the revolutionary values of the Khalqi message of 17 September 1979, in order to achieve true compliance with the slogan "Security, Legality and Justice" and the elimination of all types of disputes and differences; and showing mercy and affection to provide a calm and safe atmosphere for our dear compatriots, the following decree is issued regarding the status of the prisoners named below, who were found guilty of having committed the [word indistinct] crimes and charged as such on 3 September 1979 by the Khalqi court of appeal in accordance with the provisions of Article 204 of the criminal code, based on the provisions of paragraph 3, Article 12, of the law on regulating the duties of the Revolutionary Council and the government and the law on legislation:

The sentence of Abdol Qadir, son of Mohammad Akram, is reduced from death to 15 years' imprisonment; the sentence of Sultan 'Ali Peshmand, son of Najaf 'Ali, is reduced from death to 15 years' imprisonment; the sentence of Mohammad Rafi', son of Mohammad (?Shirin), is reduced from 20 to 12 years.

This decree goes into effect on the date of issuance.

[Signed] Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the PDPA, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA.

MINISTER REPORTS DIFFICULTIES IN PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION

LD072123 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] In order to further organize and coordinate the activities of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, a seminar of the secretaries of the party Control Commission of Provincial Committees was inaugurated at the Golkhaneh Palace of the Prime Ministry by Khial Mohammad Katawazi, member of the Central Committee and vice chairman of the central party Control Commission of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, secretary of the Control Commission of the Provincial Committees and minister of information and culture, this morning.

Khial Mohammad Katawazi, while opening the seminar, shed light on the activities of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and, in relation with very important and sensitive duties of those responsible in the party Control Commission, said:

The duties of the party Control Commission are extremely sensitive and important and as the commission had enormous responsibilities even prior to the revolution, after the revolution, too, serious control and supervision of all-sided party and revolutionary activities should exist. But, unfortunately, there existed a series of difficulties and these activities were not taking place as they should have, because, instead of the party Control Commission performing its duties in a desirable manner and instead of party problems being solved through its principles, there was intervention by AGSA [Organization for the Protection of the the Interests of Afghanistan] in the party session and thus the spirit of criticism and legality was weakened.

The seminar of the secretaries of the party Control Commission of the Provincial Committees, which began today, will last for 2 days, in which the secretaries of the party control commissions from the capital and the provinces will present a report of their activities.

AMIN CHAIRS MEETING OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 7 OCT

LD081822 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1600 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Council of Ministers held a meeting from 1800 to 2130 at the People's House last night. At the outset, Hafizollah Amin emphasized the improvement of work in government departments and gave a brief report to the Council of Ministers on the general situation in the country.

Afterwards, Dr Shah Wali, secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanstan Central Committee, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, gave a brief report of his visit to New York and his participation at the UN General Assembly. Similarly, Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, the minister of mines and industries, who has returned home after taking part in the conference of ministers of mines and industries of developing countries in Turkey, presented a brief report on his visit to the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers then considered topics included on the agenda and adopted resolutions on the proposals submitted to it by the relevant ministries.

## INDIA

SUBRAMANIAM: PLANS TO MANUFACTURE ATOM BOMB CONDITIONAL

BK060954 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Defense Minister C. Subramaniam has said that India's decision whether to make an atom bomb would depend on future developments across the border. He told newsmen in Agra today that at present there is no plan to make any such bomb and the country is fully committed to the peaceful use of atomic energy. Mr Subramaniam declared that while our efforts to have better friendly relations with our neighbors would continue, no laxity will be allowed in defense preparedness.

Mr Subramaniam said negotiations are underway to acquire the most modern aircraft. He reiterated the government's decision to go ahead with the Jaguar deal and said there is nothing wrong about it. About facilities for servicemen, the defense minister said the report of the armed forces chief about the career prospects of the defense personnel is being actively processed and some decisions would be taken before the end of the year.

Mr Subramaniam watched parachute dropping demonstrations in connection with the 47th anniversary of the Indian Air Force. Later he addressed the air force personnel at the Agra station.

ISI: DEFENSE TALKS IN MOSCOW END FRUITFULLY

BK061135 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0841 GMT 6 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The India-Soviet defence talks which ended in Moscow on October 5 have proved fruitful. This has been indicated by leader of the 14-member Indian team J.A. Dave, reports AIR [All India Radio]. He told newsmen that he was happy to note the Soviet Union's warm response to India's defence requirements. A spokesman for the Soviet side said that no obstacles, including prices, would be allowed insofar as India's defence needs were concerned.

AFGHANISTAN TO RECEIVE AID FOR INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

BK051315 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Oct 79 BK

[Text] A team of Indian experts will visit Afghanistan soon to help that country in setting up industrial estates.

The industry minister, Mr Brahmananda Reddy, who visited Kabul on his way back home from Istanbul, told the AIR [All India Radio] correspondent in New Delhi today, during his talks with the Afghan president and other ministers they reviewed the level of economic cooperation between the two countries and the prospects of expanding it further.

CPI-LED KERALA STATE GOVERNMENT RESIGNS 7 OCT

BK081037 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Oct 79 BK

[Excerpt] The 11-month old CPI [Communist Party of India] led united front government in Kerala has resigned. The chief minister, Mr Vasudevan Nair, submitted the resignation of his ministry to the state governor, Mr Jothi Venchatachellum, in Trivandrum last night. The governor has accepted the resignation and has asked Mr Nair to continue in office till alternate arrangements are made.

PRESIDENT SIGNS PREVENTIVE DETENTION LAW 5 OCT

BK051653 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Oct 79 BK

[Text] An ordinance has been promulgated providing for preventive detention of black-marketeers, hoarders and profiteers. It was signed by the president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, today. Called the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Ordinance, it provides for detention for a maximum period of 6 months in certain cases after [words indistinct] information by advisory boards. These boards will have to be set up in accordance with the recommendations of the chief justices of high courts. These boards will be presided over by a sitting judge of the high courts and assisted by not less than two of the retired or serving high court judges.

The grounds of detention will have to be intimated to the advisory boards within 3 weeks from the date of detention. The state governments will also have to submit a report to the center within 7 days if it passes any order. The grounds of detention will have to be furnished to the detenu, normally within 5 days while in exceptional circumstances within 10 days. The detention of a person will however be permissible only on a ground that it is necessary to prevent him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of essential commodities.

The central and the state governments have been empowered to revoke the detention orders passed by competent authorities. Suitable provisions have also been made for temporary release of detained persons. Necessary guidelines and instructions relating to the various provisions of the ordinance are being issued to insure its effective implementation.

GANDHI, OTHERS CRITICIZE PREVENTIVE DETENTION ORDINANCE

BK070943 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Congress-I president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has criticized the promulgation of the preventing detention ordinance and expressed her fear that power assumed under the ordinance might be used by the government against its political opponents. Addressing a public meeting at Hardwar in Uttar Pradesh, she said she is not against taking stern measures against antisocial elements.

Haryana Chief Minister Bhajan Lal has urged President Sanjiva Reddy to withdraw his consent to the ordinance in the interest of personal liberties of citizens. In a communication to the president, he said the Charan Singh government has gone ahead with the ordinance despite its disapproval by a number of state governments.

Rajasthan Chief Minister Bhairon Singh Shekhawat has criticized the promulgation of the ordinance. Speaking in the state assembly, he described it as a black law.

The presidents of the Federation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat have also criticized the ordinance.

## PAKISTAN

POLITICAL PARTIES OPPOSE POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTION

BK051101 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 5 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The PNA [Pakistan National Alliance] chief, Maulana Mufti Mahmud, has stressed that elections must be held on the 17th of November even if the PNA is out of the field. He told a news conference in Islamabad today that during his meeting with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq last night he had impressed upon him that the PNA would not (?accept) even a day's delay in the elections, which were essential to provide a democratic structure in the country. He had told him that even if the PNA's demands were not acceptable and they were left out of the elections, they would accept the situation in the same spirit as they had the local bodies elections. He had also told him that conditions about the registration of political parties should be relaxed and instead there could be a scrutiny on the basis of their constitution, manifesto and any other information that the government wanted from them.

Replying to a question, he said the Jamaat-i-Islami has ceased to be in the PNA's fold.

Addressing news conference in Rawalpindi today, the Jamaat-i-Islam chief, Mian Tufail Mohammad, said the only way to put the country on the road to peace and stability and to resolve the present crisis was to hold the elections on the scheduled date of 17 November. He said in order to make elections really representative, all parties must take part in them. He said he had conveyed these views to the president last night and urged him to provide 3 or 4 days to PNA and other patriotic parties, their constitution, manifesto and any other information required under the amended Political Parties Act. In this way elections could be held without disturbing the election schedule.

The Tehrik-i-Istiqlal chief, retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, who also addressed a news conference in Lahore today, said that during his meeting with the president on Wednesday [3 October], he had asked him not to postpone the November elections as, in his view, it would not be in the national interest.

Criticizing the political parties that had not filed their accounts, he regretted that they had unnecessarily made it a point of prestige. He said it matters little how many parties were taking part in the election. What was important is the size of the turnout of the people on the polling day. As far his party (?was concerned, it) wanted that the elections must be held no matter under what system. He said the people were sensible and wise enough to demonstrate their views on the polling day.

AFP: PAKISTAN TIMES URGES PRESIDENT HAQ TO STAY IN POWER

BK060908 Hong Kong AFP in English 0901 GMT 6 Oct 79 BK

[Excerpt] Islamabad, 6 Oct (AFP)--The government-controlled newspaper Pakistan TIMES today gave another indication that the legislative elections slated for Nov. 17 will not be held when it called on President General Ziaul Haq to stay in power.

In an editorial entitled "The Dead End," the daily paper urged the nation's military regime not to hand over power to a civilian government which, it said, could only be supported by a minority.

The editorial in the semi-official publication seemed to be part of a press campaign designed to brand elections as dangerous for the country.

PNA CHIEF CALLS ON PRESIDENT HAQ AGAIN 6 OCTOBER

BK061703 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Oct 79 BK

[Text] It has just been learned that the chairman of the Pakistan National Alliance, Maulana Mufti Mahmud, had another meeting with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq this evening.

LEADERS URGE HAQ TO POSTPONE 17 NOVEMBER POLLS

BK061704 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Oct 79 BK

[Text] A former defense minister of Pakistan and former chief minister of Sind, Mr Mohammad Ayub Khuro, has urged the president to postpone the general elections till March next year. In a cable to the president he said the holding of general elections immediately after the local body polls will produce complications. He also stated that registration rules [for political parties] should be made easier.

The vice chairman of the Islamic League, Dr Mohammad Iqbal, has expressed the view that present conditions are not conducive for general elections. In a statement he said the people have past experience and are not prepared now to be misled by empty slogans.

BHUTTO'S PPP WILLING TO GO TO POLLS WITHOUT CAMPAIGN

BK070909 Hong Kong AFP in English 0847 GMT 7 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Karachi, 7 Oct (AFP)--Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) of the executed former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto today announced its willingness to participate in the November 17 legislative polls even without an election campaign.

A statement issued by the PPP high command, headed by Begum Nusrat Bhutto, widow of the late premier, said the elections must be held on schedule as any postponement would "prove disastrous for the federation." The party, which claims to have an overwhelming support of the electorate, expressed concern over the "campaign launched by the government to mobilise public opinion for the postponement of the polls."

The PPP statement said if the major political parties were not allowed to take part in the forthcoming elections, it would amount to total disenfranchisement of the people as Pakistan Peoples Party and its rival Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) had together polled 97.7 percent of the votes cast in the 1977 elections.

The party called for repealing of all the recent amendments in the electoral laws, and demanded that all parties should be allowed another seven days to submit fresh nomination papers.

(The nomination papers of over 650 PPP candidates were rejected by the returning officers last week on the grounds that the party had failed to register with the Election Commission as required under the laws.)

PPP proposed that the polls should be held without any election campaign in order to make up for lost time, and added that it was ready to go to the polls without campaigning.

Meanwhile, Miss Benazir Bhutto, daughter of the late Mr. Bhutto, has rejected a proposal to hold a "roundtable conference" of various parties to sort out with the military regime the outstanding political issues, including the holding of elections. Benazir said this proposal could be used as a justification for postponing the November 17 elections. She said the government wanted to "wriggle out of its commitment to hold the general elections."

DETAILS GIVEN ON NEW ELECTION PROCEDURES

BK071045 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The president and chief martial law administrator [CMLA] has decided to accept the suggestions of the political parties and to allow them to furnish requisite information along with relevant documents to the Election Commission at Islamabad by 1700 on Tuesday, the 9th of this month.

A press note issued from the CMLA Secretariat today says that the decision has been taken to accommodate the point of view of the political parties to make the forthcoming elections as representative as possible.

The Election Commission will scrutinize the information furnished by the political parties at 1800 on the 9th of October in Islamabad. After the scrutiny, the parties found to have complied with the legal requirements may then file nomination papers by the 13th of this month. Necessary law incorporating these positions has been promulgated.

The press note says because of the allocation of more time to the political parties as demanded by them, the polling date may have to be readjusted to hold the elections within 1979.

Giving the background of the prevailing political situation, the press note says that the president has voluntarily announced the date of general elections on 23 March and had since then taken necessary steps for holding free and fair polls with a view to giving an Islamic, democratic, stable and truly representative government to the country. One of the steps taken by him in this behalf was the amendment of the Political Parties Act of 1962. Unfortunately, some political parties for their own reasons decided not to comply with the requirements of the amended Political Parties Act and did not apply for registration by the given date. Noncompliance with this prerequisite rendered them ineligible for participation in the general elections.

Since the president has always tried to carry leaders of public opinion with him in his plan to restore democracy in the country, he recently held a series of meetings with them on this issue. The main points which emerged from these discussions were that while (?some of the) political parties were willing to furnish all the required information to the Election Commission, they were averse to the use of the work registration in this connection. They also wanted more time for filing nomination papers. The president had accepted both these suggestions.

This gesture, the press note emphasized, has been made by the president to permit participation by a maximum number of political parties in the coming elections and to make the polls as representative as possible.

The government hopes that the parties which failed to apply for registration by the 30th of September will respond positively to avail this opportunity.

EIECTION COMMISSION ANNOUNCES NEW DEADLINES

BK080030 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Election Commission has announced the revised date for the filing of nomination papers for elections to the Muslim and non-Muslim seats in the National Assembly and the provincial assemblies of Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and the NWFP [Northwest Frontier Province] in respect of the candidates belonging to political parties which meet the requirements of the Polictical Parties Act. Revised program regarding the scrutiny of nomination papers, filing of appeals against rejection or acceptance and last date for deciding appeals have also been announced.

The nomination papers by candidates belonging to these political parties will be filed as of Tuesday.[9 October]. These will continue to be received up to 11 a.m. on Saturday, 13th October. Scrutiny will start at 12 noon the same day. Appeals against the rejection or acceptance of nomination papers will be filed on the 14th of October. The last date for deciding appeals will be the 15th of October.

The Election Commission has also called upon the political parties intending to take part in the forthcoming general elections to furnish answers to the questionnaire along with the foundation documents, constitution and the party's manifests so as to reach the secretary, Election Commission Federal Secretariat, F Block, Islamabad, before 5 p.m. on Tuesday [9 October]. The commission will meet to hold scrutiny of the questionnaire and the documents at 6:30 p.m. the same day, that is, Tuesday. At the meeting, the political parties should be represented preferrably by the heads or their authorized agents along with a legal counsel.

The Election Commission said that this notification should be taken as a public notice and no individual notices will be issued to the parties. It pointed out that if a political party fails to furnish answers to the questionnaire or supply the relevant documents, it will not be eligible to participate in the forthcoming general elections.

The questionnaire seeks information about the name of the political party, the date of its formation, postal and telegraphic address at the national as well as provincial level, total membership of the party in each province, the name of the party's chief executive and his designation, organizational structure and composition of the party at the national and provincial level, and the list of the members of the central and provincial executives and the date on which they were elected.

The questionnaire also seeks to know whether the party proposes to participate in the forthcoming general elections, the election symbol the party would like to have and whether it has submitted a statement of its finances and accounts to audit as required by Section 3A of Political Parties Act as a rule laid there earlier.

The notification of the Election Commission followed the promulgation of two presidential ordinances further amending the Political Parties Act of 1962 and Representation of the People's Act of 1976, also issued simultaneously with two presidential orders further amending the National and Provincial Assemblies (?Basic) Election Order 1979 and the House of the Parliament and Provincial Assemblies Election Order 1977.

HAQ SAYS ELECTIONS MAY NOT BE HELD ON NOV 17

BK081725 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has said he will address the nation within a few days to take it into confidence about the election and the difficulties encountered in this connection. Talking to newsmen at the Quaid-e-Azam University after laying the foundation stone of the faculty of Shariat this afternoon, he said he would deal in this speech with the election program and as to how they had been able to overcome the difficulties. He said the polling date would have to be readjusted in the light of the reply from the PNA [Pakistan National Alliance] following today's meeting with him by PNA president, Maulana Mufti Mahmud.

The president said as far as they were concerned their efforts had been to stick to the 17th of November as the polling date. But now it seems that it is not possible to do so. However, our efforts would be to hold the elections within 1979. He pointed out that there was little flexibility and there was very limited time for the year to go.